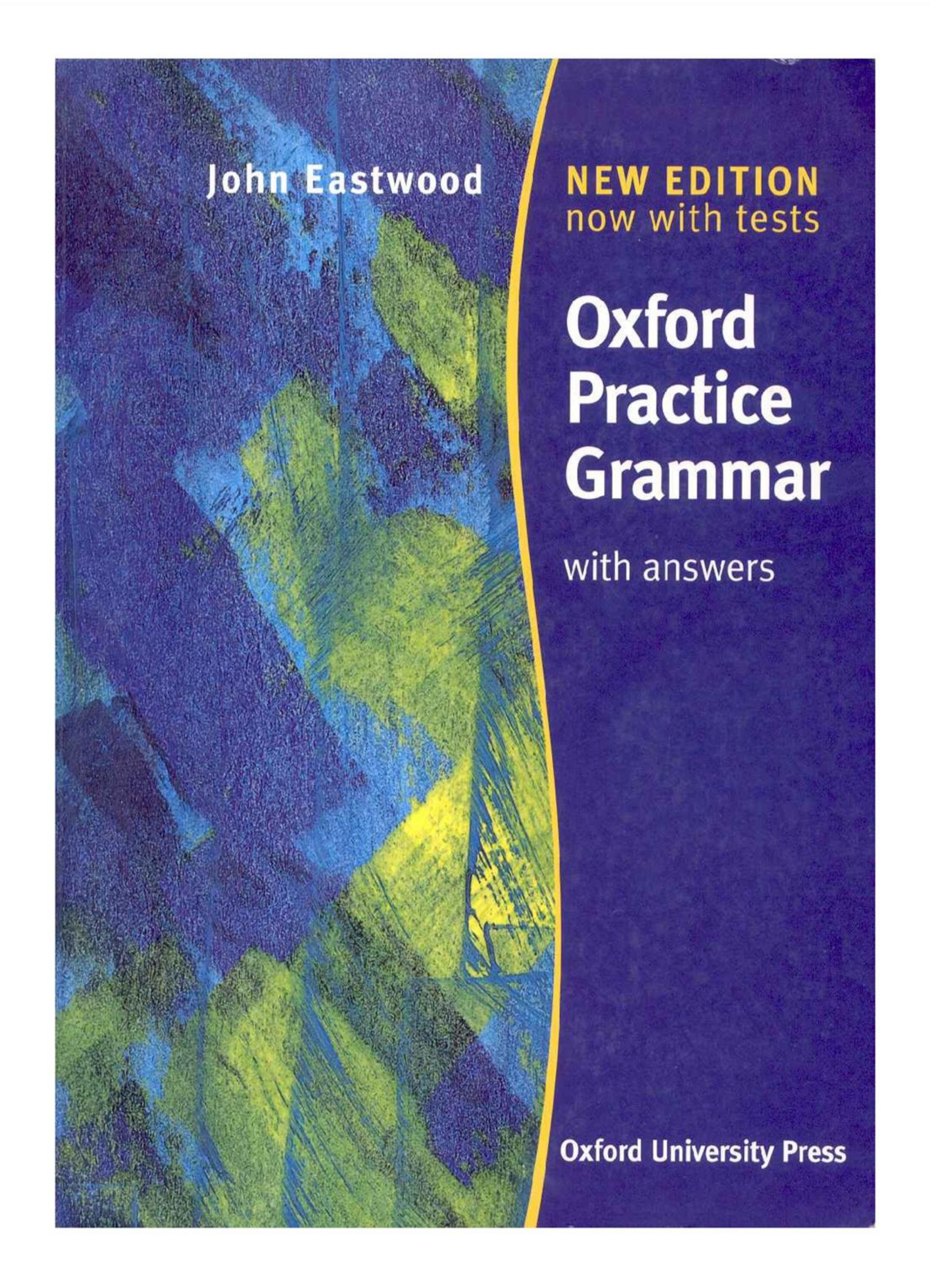

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1. Word classes: nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc

A Introduction



Look at the different kinds of word in this sentence.

Pronoun	Verb	Determiner	Adjective	Noun	Preposition	Noun	Adverb
I	*have*	*an*	*important*	*conference*	*at*	*work*	*tomorrow,*

Linking word	Pronoun	Verb	Adverb	Adjective
So	I	*am*	*rather*	*busy.*

B What kind of word?

There are eight different kinds of word in English. They are called 'word classes' or 'parts of speech'. Here are some examples from the conversations in the cafe. The numbers after the examples tell you which units in the book give you more information. 1 Verb: **have, am, is, would, like, come, are, sitting, look** 4-75

Noun: **conference, work, coffee, party, Saturday, Jessica, friends, corner** 76-82
Adjective: **important, busy, good, cheap** 104-109
Adverb: **tomorrow, rather, really, here** 113-117
Preposition: **at, to, on, in** 118-125
Determiner: **an, this, our, the** 83-97
Pronoun: I, **it, you** 98-103
Linking word: **so, and** 150-153

C Words in sentences

Some words can belong to different classes depending on how they are used in a sentence.

VERBS	NOUNS
Can I ***look*** *at your photos? We* ***work*** *on Saturday morning.*	*I like the* ***look*** *of that coat. I'll be at* ***work*** *tomorrow.*

1 Exercises

1 What kind of word? (B)

Read this paragraph and then say which word class each underlined word belongs to. To help you decide, you can look back at the examples in B.

Andrew didn't go to the cafe with the other students. Rachel told him they were going there, but he wanted to finish his work. Andrew isn't very sociable. He stays in his room and concentrates totally on his studies. He's an excellent student, but he doesn't have much fun.

? to *preposition*
? cafe *noun*
1 the...............................
2 told..............................
3 they.............................
4 there ....
5 he ....
6 finish ....
7 sociable ....
8 in ....
9 and ....
10 totally ....
11 an ....
12 excellent ....
13 but ....
14 fun ....

2 What kind of word? (B)

Read this paragraph and then write the words in the spaces below. Write the first three verbs under 'Verb', and so on. Do not write the same word more than once.

Henry thinks Claire is wonderful. He loves her madly, and he dreams of marrying her, but unfortunately he is rather old for her. Today they are at a cafe with their friends Sarah and Mark, so Henry can't get romantic with Claire. But he might buy her some flowers later.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
think	*Henry*	.	

Preposition	Determiner	Pronoun	Linking word

3 Words in sentences (C)

Is the underlined word a verb, a noun or an adjective?

? Shall we go for a walk? *noun*
? Shall we walk into town? *verb*
1 Laura wanted to talk to Rita.
2 Laura wanted a talk with Rita.
3 The windows aren't very clean.
4 Doesn't anyone clean the windows?
5 We went to a fabulous show in New York.
6 Laura wanted to show Rita her photos.
7 Henry thought Claire looked beautiful.
8 A strange thought came into Emma's head.
9 Sarah is feeling quite tired now.
10 Studying all night had tired Andrew out.

2. Sentence structure: subject, verb, object, etc



Sentence structure

The parts of a sentence are the subject, verb, object, complement and adverbial. A statement begins with the subject and the verb. There are five main structures which we can use to make a simple statement.

1

SUBJECT	VERB
My arms	*are aching.*
Something	*happened.*

2

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT
I	*need*	*a rest.*
Five people	*are moving*	*the piano.*

The subject and object can be a pronoun (e.g. I) or a noun phrase (e.g. **the piano).**

3

SUBJECT	VERB	COMPLEMENT
This piano	*is*	*heavy.*
It	*was*	*a big problem.*

The complement can be an adjective (e.g. **heavy)** or a noun phrase (e.g. **a big problem).** The complement often comes after **be.** It can also come after **appear, become, get, feel, look, seem, stay or sound.** For adjectives and word order see Unit 104B.

4

SUBJECT	VERB	ADVERBIAL
It	*is*	*on my foot.*
Their house	*is*	*nearby.*

An adverbial can be a prepositional phrase (e.g. **on my foot)** or an adverb (e.g. **nearby).**

5

SUBJECT	VERB	OBJECT	OBJECT
It	*s giving*	*me*	*backache.*
David	*bought*	*Melanie*	*a present.*

We use two objects after verbs like **give** and **send** (see Unit 3).

B Adverbials

We can add adverbials to all the five main structures. *My arms are aching* ***terribly.*** ***I really*** *need a rest.* ***Of course*** *this piano is heavy.* ***Fortunately*** *their house is nearby.* ***To everyone's surprise,*** *David* ***actually*** *bought Melanie a present* ***yesterday.***

34, 36 Word order in questions 113 Adverbs and word order page 377 **Seem, look** etc in American English

2 Exercises

1 Parts of the sentence (A)

Mike and Harriet are on holiday. They have written a postcard to David and Melanie. Look at each underlined phrase and say what part of the sentence it is: subject, verb, object, complement or adverbial.

► We're having a great time. *object*

1 The weather is marvellous.

2 We really enjoy camping.

3 It's great fun.

4 We're on a farm.

5 We like this place.

6 The scenery is beautiful.

2 Sentence structure (A)

After moving the piano, the five friends had a rest and a cup of tea.
Look at this part of their conversation and then write the letters a)- e) in the correct place.

a David: That was a difficult job.
b Tom: I agree.
c Mike: I'm on my deathbed.
d David: Someone should give us a medal.
e Harriet: I've made some more tea.

► Subject + verb *b*

1 Subject + verb + object

2 Subject + verb + complement

3 Subject + verb + adverbial

4 Subject + verb + object + object ....

3 Word order (A)

Put the words in the correct order and write the statements.

► is / Melanie / very nice *Melanie is very nice.*

1 football / likes / Tom ....

2 an accident / David / had ....

3 moved / the piano / we ....

4 a tall woman / Harriet / is ....

5 sat / on the floor / everyone ....

6 gave / some help / Mike's friends / him ....

4 Adverbials (B)

These sentences are from a news report. Write down the two adverbials in each sentence.
Each adverbial is a prepositional phrase or an adverb.

► Prince Charles opened a new sports centre in Stoke yesterday. *in Stoke* *yesterday*

1 He also spoke with several young people.

2 The sports centre was first planned in 1994.

3 Naturally, the local council could not finance the project without help.

4 Fortunately, they managed to obtain money from the National Lottery.

3 Direct and indirect objects



A Introduction

Henry gave ***Claire some flowers.*** Here the verb **give** has two objects. **Claire** is the indirect object, the person receiving something. **Some flowers** is the direct object, the thing that someone gives.

Henry gave ***some flowers to Claire.*** **Here give** has a direct object **(some flowers)** and a phrase with **to. To** comes before **Claire,** the person receiving something.

Here are some more examples of the two structures.

	INDIRECT OBJECT	DIRECT OBJECT
Emma gave	***Rachel***	***a CD.***
I'll *send*	***my cousin***	***a postcard.***
We bought	***all the children***	***an ice-cream.***

	DIRECT OBJECT	PHRASE WITH TO/FOR
Emma gave	***the CD*** *I'll*	***to Rachel.***
send	***a postcard*** *We*	***to my cousin.***
bought	***ice-creams***	***for all the children.***

B To or for?

We give something to someone, and we buy something for someone.

We can use **to** with these verbs: **bring, feed, give, hand, lend, offer, owe, pass, pay, post, promise, read, sell, send, show, take, teach, tell, throw, write**

Vicky paid the money ***to*** *the cashier,* OR *Vicky paid the cashier the money. Let me read this news item* ***to*** *you.* OR *Let me read you this news item. We showed the photos* ***to*** *David,* OR *We showed David the photos.*

We can use **for** with these verbs: **book, bring, build, buy, choose, cook, fetch, find, get, leave, make, order, pick, reserve, save**

They found a spare ticket ***for*** *me.* OR *They found me a spare ticket.*
I've saved a seat ***for*** *you.* OR **I've** *saved you a seat.*
Melanie is making a cake ***for*** *David,* OR *Melanie is making David a cake.*

C Give + pronoun

Sometimes there is a pronoun and a noun after a verb such as **give.**
The pronoun usually comes before the noun.

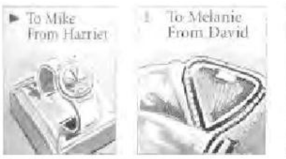
Henry is very fond of Claire. He gave ***her some*** *flowers.*
We use **her** because Claire is mentioned earlier. **Her** comes before **some flowers.**

Henry bought some flowers. He gave ***them to Claire.***
We use **them** because the flowers are mentioned earlier. **Them** comes before **Claire.**

3 Exercises

I Give (A)

Look at the Christmas presents and write sentences about them.
Put one of these words at the end of each sentence: *necklace, scarf, sweater, tennis racket, watch*







► *Harriet gave Mike a watch.*

Indirect object or to? (A)

Write the information in one sentence. Put the underlined part at the end of the sentence.
Sometimes you need *to*.

? Daniel lent something to Vicky. It was his calculator. –> Daniel *lent Vicky his calculator.*
? Mark sent a message. It was to his boss. –> Mark *sent a message to his boss.*
1 Emma sold her bike. Her sister bought it. –> Emma
2 Tom told the joke. He told all his friends. –> Tom ....
3 Melanie gave some help. She helped her neighbour. ➔ Melanie
4 Ilona wrote to her teacher. She wrote a letter. –> Ilona ....

3 To or for? (B)

Mark's boss at Zedco is Mr Atkins. He is telling people to do things. Put in *to* or for.

? Give these papers *to* my secretary.
? Could you make some coffee *for* us?
1 Book a flight me, could you?
2 Can you post this cheque ..the hotel?
3 Don't show these plans anyone.
4 Leave a message my secretary.
5 Fetch the file me, could you?
6 Write a memo all managers.

4, Give + pronoun (C)

Complete each answer using the words in brackets. Sometimes you need to use *to or for.*

? Matthew: Why is everyone laughing? (a funny story / us)
Vicky: Daniel told *us a funny story.*
? Trevor: There's some fish left over, (it / the cat)
Laura: I'll feed *it to the cat.*
1 Mark: What are you doing with those bottles? (them / the bottle bank)
Sarah: I'm taking ....
2 Trevor: How are things with you, Daniel? (a job / me)
Daniel: Fine. Someone has offered ....
3 David: What about those papers you found? (them / the police)
Tom: Oh, I handed
4 Emma: It's pouring with rain, look, (my umbrella / you)
Rachel: It's OK. I'll lend ....

76 **Ship** and **water:** countable and uncountable nouns

A What is the difference?



*a **ship*** *two **boats*** ***water***

COUNTABLE

A countable noun (e.g **ship)** can be singular or plural. We can count ships. We can say **a ship/one ship** or **two ships.**

Here are some examples of countable nouns.
*We could see a **ship** in the distance. Claire has only got one **sister. I've** got a **problem** with the **car.** Do you like these **photos?** I'm going out for five **minutes.***

UNCOUNTABLE

An uncountable noun (e.g. **water)** is neither singular nor plural. We cannot count water. We can say **water** or **some water** but NOT **a water** or **two waters.**
Here are some examples of uncountable nouns.
*Can I have some **water?** Shall we sit on the **grass?** The **money** is quite safe. I love **music.** Would you like some **butter?***

B Nouns after **the, a/an** and numbers

There are some words that go with both countable and uncountable nouns. One of these is **the.** We can say **the ship** (singular), **the ships** (plural) or **the water** (uncountable). But other words go with one kind of noun but not with the other.

COUNTABLE

A/an or **one** goes only with a singular noun.
*I need **a spoon.*** Numbers above one go only with plural nouns.
*We eat **three meals** a day.*

UNCOUNTABLE

We do not use **a/an** with an uncountable noun. NOT ~~A WATER~~ and NOT ~~*A music.*~~ We do not use numbers with an uncountable noun. NOT *three feeds*

C Nouns after **some, many/much,** etc

Some and **any** go with plural or uncountable nouns. We can also use plural and uncountable nouns on their own, without **some** or **any.**

PLURAL

*Tom told **some jokes.** Do you know **any jokes?** Tom usually tells **jokes.*** But NOT ~~*He told joke*~~.

UNCOUNTABLE

*We had **some fun.** That won't be **any fun.** We always have **fun.***

Many and **a few** go only with plural nouns.
*There weren't **many bottles.** I made **a few sandwiches.***

Much and **a little** go with uncountable nouns.
*I don't drink **much wine.** There was only **a little bread** left.*

79 Agreement 85 **A/an, one** and **some** 95 **Many** and **much**

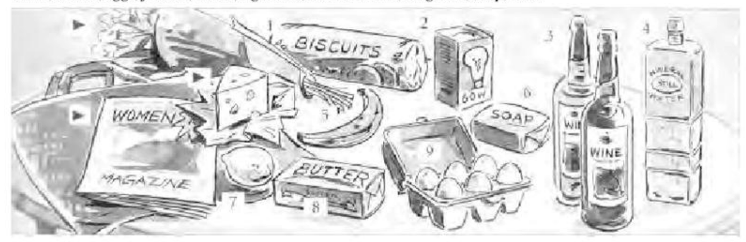
1 What is the difference? (A)

Look at the <u>underlined</u> nouns. Are they are countable or uncountable?

? There was a car behind us. *countable*
? I never eat <u>meat</u>. *uncountable*
1 Do you play golf?
2 I had to wait ten <u>minutes</u>.
3 Just tell me one <u>thing</u>.
4 <u>Love</u> makes the world go round.
5 Good <u>luck</u> in your new job.
6 Power stations produce <u>energy</u>.
7 I'm taking a <u>photo</u>.
8 Would you like an <u>apple</u>?

2 **A** and **some** (B-C)

Laura has been to the supermarket. What has she bought? Use *a* or *some* with these words: *banana, biscuits, butter, cheese, eggs, flowers, lemon, light bulb, mineral water, magazine, soap, wine*



? *some/lowers*
? *a magazine*
? *some cheese*
1 ....
2 ....
3 ....
4 ....
5 ....
6 ....
7 ....
8 ....
9 ....

Countable and uncountable nouns (A-C)

Complete the conversation. Choose the correct form.

Jessica: What are you doing, Andrew?
Andrew: I'm writing (▶) ~~essay~~/<u>an essay</u>.
Jessica: Oh, you've got (1) <u>computer/a computer</u>. Do you always write (2) <u>essay/essays</u> on your computer? Andrew: Yes, but I'm not doing very well today. I've been working on my plan for about three (3) <u>hour/hours</u> now. Jessica: You've got lots of books to help you, though. I haven't got as (4) <u>many/much</u> books as you.
That's because I haven't got much (5) <u>money/moneys</u>. Quite often I can't even afford to buy (6) <u>food/a food</u>.
Andrew: Really? That can't be (7) <u>many/much</u> fun. Jessica: I'd like to get (8) <u>job/a job</u> I can do in my spare time and earn (9) <u>a/some</u> money. I've got (10) <u>a few/a little</u> ideas, but what do you think I should do?
Andrew: I know someone who paints (11) <u>picture/pictures</u> and sells them. Why don't you do that?
Jessica: Because I'm no good at painting.

77 A carton of milk, a piece of information, etc

A A carton of milk










*a **carton of** milk* *two **tins of** soup* ***kilo of** sugar* *a **piece/slice of** bread* *a **loaf of** bread*

Milk, soup, etc are uncountable nouns. We cannot use **a** or a number in front of them. We do not usually say a **milk** or **two soups.** But we can say **a carton of milk** or **two tins of soup.** Here are some more examples.

CARTON, TIN, ETC

*a **carton of** orange juice*
*a **tin of** paint*
*a **bottle of** water*
*a **box/packet of** cereal*
*a **jar of** jam*
*a **tube of** toothpaste*
*a **glass of** water*
*a **cup of** coffee*

MEASUREMENTS

*a **kilo of** cheese*
*five **metres of** cable* *twenty **litres of** petrol*
*half a **pound of** butter* *a **bar of** chocolate*
*a **loaf of** bread*

PIECE, SLICE, ETC

*a **piece of** wood*
*a **piece/slice** of bread*
*a **piece/sheet** of paper*

We can also use this structure with a plural noun after **of.**

*a **packet of** crisps* *a **box of** matches* *three **kilos of** potatoes* *a **collection of** pictures*

B A piece of information

Advice, information and **news** are uncountable nouns. We cannot use them with **a/an** or in the plural.

*Can I give you **some advice?*** NOT ~~*an advice*~~
*We got **some information** from the tourist office,* NOT ~~*some informations*~~
*That's wonderful **news!*** NOT ~~*a wonderful news*~~

But we can use **piece of, bit of** and **item of.**

*Can I give you **a piece of/a bit of advice?***
*There are **two pieces/bits of information** we need to complete the questionnaire.*
*There's **a bit of /an item of news** that might interest you.*

These nouns are uncountable in English, although they may be countable in other languages: **accommodation, baggage, behaviour, equipment, fun, furniture, homework, housework, litter, luck, luggage, progress, rubbish, scenery, traffic, travel, weather, work**

Some countable nouns have similar meanings to the uncountable nouns above.

COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE
*There aren't any **jobs.***	*There isn't any **work.***
*It's **a** long **journey.***	***Travel** can be tiring.*
*There were **sofas** and **chairs** for sale.*	*There was **furniture** for sale.*
*We've booked **a room.***	*We've booked **some accommodation.***
*I've got three **suitcases.***	*I've got three pieces of **luggage.***

77 Exercises

1 A carton of milk (A)

What did Tom *buy* at the supermarket? Use *of.*

Milk		0.35	
Milk	0.35	►	*two cartons of milk*
1 kilo flour	0.85	►	*a kilo of flour*
Jam	0.95		1
Matches	0.39		2
Bread	0.65		3
Bread	0.65		4
Chocolate	0.95		5
5 kilos potatoes	1.59		6
Breakfast cereal	1.38		7
Mineral water	0.74		8
Mineral water		0.74	
Toothpaste		0.89	
Total		£10.48	

2 Countable and uncountable nouns (B)

Complete the sentences. Put in a/an or some.

I really ought to do *some* housework.
The people who camped in the field have left .... rubbish.
I've been working on the business plan. I've made .... progress.
The visitors are here for two nights. They're looking for .. accommodation.
That shop has...............nice sofa.
You'll have to pay extra for the taxi because you've got ... luggage.
The flat is quite empty. I need.............. furniture.
I can't possibly fit this guitar into...............suitcase.
You need ....luck to win at this game.

3 Countable and uncountable nouns (B)

You are talking about the holiday you had with a friend. Use these words:
accommodation, awful journey, beautiful scenery, chair, fun, good weather, meal.
You have to decide whether you need to put *a/an* or not.

? (It was quite easy to book a place to stay.)
Booking *accommodation* was quite easy.
? (There was nothing to sit on in your room.)
But my room wasn't very nice. It didn't even have *a chair* in it.
1 (You were in a beautiful part of **the** country.)
It was a lovely place, though. There was.. all around us.
2 (The weather was good.)
And we had.. while we were there.
3 (One evening you went to a restaurant with some other people.)
One evening we had .... with some people we met.
4 (You enjoyed yourselves at the disco.)
We went to a disco. We had ....there.
5 (Travelling home was awful.)
We had .... home last Saturday.

78 Nouns that can be countable or uncountable

A A potato or potato?

Some nouns can be either countable or uncountable. For example, **a potato** is a separate, individual thing, but **potato** cannot be counted.


potatoes


potato

COUNTABLE

*I'm peeling the **potatoes**. Melanie baked **a cake** for David. Vicky was eating **an apple**. Someone threw **a stone** at the police. There's **a hair** on your shirt.*

UNCOUNTABLE

*Would you like **some potato?** Have **some cake/a** piece of **cake.** Is there **apple** in this salad? The house is built of **stone.** I must brush my **hair,*** NOT *hairs*

B A sport or sport?

Often the countable noun is specific, and the uncountable noun is more general.

COUNTABLE

*Rugby is **a sport.*** (= a particular sport) *That's **a** nice **painting** over there. We heard **a** sudden **noise** outside. John Lennon had **an** interesting **life.***

UNCOUNTABLE

*Do you like **sport?*** (= sport in general) *Paul is good at **painting.** Constant **noise** can make you ill. **Life** is complicated sometimes.*

C A paper or paper?

Some nouns can be countable or uncountable with different meanings.

COUNTABLE

*/ bought **a paper.*** (= a newspaper) *I'll have **a glass** of orange juice, please. Have you got **an iron?*** (for clothes) *I switched all the **lights** on. I've been to France many **times.** The journey was **a** great **experience.** I run **a** small **business.*** (= a company) *We finally found **a space** in the car park.*

UNCOUNTABLE

*/ need **some paper** to write on.*
*I bought a piece of **glass** for the window.*
*The bridge is made of **iron.***
*There's more **light** by the window.*
*I can't stop. I haven t got **time.***
*He has enough **experience** for the job.*
I** enjoy doing **business. (= buying and selling)
*There's no **space** for a piano in here.*
There are hundreds of satellites out in space.

A coffee or coffee?

Words for drink are usually uncountable: ***Coffee** is more expensive than **tea.***
But when we are ordering or offering drinks, we can say either **a cup of coffee** or **a coffee.**

***Two coffees,** please.* (= two <u>cups of</u> coffee) *Would you like **a** beer?* (= a <u>glass/bottle/can of</u> beer)

Some nouns can be countable when we are talking about a particular kind or about different kinds.

*Chianti is **an** Italian **wine.*** (= a <u>kind of</u> Italian wine) *The use of **plastics** has greatly increased.* (= the use of different <u>kinds of</u> plastic)

1 A potato or potato? A sport or sport? (A-B)

Complete the conversations. Choose the correct form.

▶ Can I pick an apple/~~some apple~~ from your tree? ~ Yes, of course.
1 I think sport/a sport is boring. ~ Me too. I hate it.
2 We ought to buy some potato/some potatoes. ~ OK, I'll get them.
3 I think painting/a painting is a fascinating hobby. ~ Well, you're certainly very good at it.
4 Did you hear noise/a noise in the middle of the night? ~ No, I don't think so.
5 Is there cheese/a cheese in this soup? ~ Yes, a little.
6 I had conversation/a conversation with Vicky last night. ~ Oh? What about?
7 Shall I put a chicken/some chicken in your sandwiches? ~ Yes, please.
8 Are you a pacifist? ~ Well, I don't believe in war/a war, so I suppose I am.
9 It isn't fair. ~ No, life/a life just isn't fair, I'm afraid.
10 What's the matter? ~ You've got some egg/some eggs on your shirt.

2 A paper or paper? (C)

Complete the conversations. Put in these nouns: *business* (x2), *experience* (x2), *glass, iron, light, paper, space, time*. Put *a/an* or *some* before each noun.

▶ Harriet: Did you manage to park in town?
Mike: It took me ages to find *a space*. And all I wanted was to buy *some paper* to wrap this present in.
1 Sarah: Are you busy tomorrow?
Mark: I'm meeting someone in the office. We've got............................. to discuss.
2 Trevor: Do you think I need to take.......................... with me for my shirts?
Laura: Oh, surely the hotel will have one.
3 Vicky: I was going to have some juice, but I can't find
Rachel: If you turned .... on, you might be able to see properly.
4 Claire: I've never met your brother.
Mark: Oh, he's usually very busy because he runs.......................... . . . But he's been ill recently. The doctor has ordered him to spend............................... resting.
5 Daniel: How did your interview go?
Emma: Well, I didn't get the job. I think they really wanted someone with.......................... of the work, and that's what I haven't got. So it was a bit of a waste of time. And the train coming back was two hours late. That's............................I don't want to repeat.

3 Countable or uncountable? (A-D)

Complete Claire's postcard to her sister. Choose the correct form.

The island is very peaceful. **(▶)Life/A life** is good here. Everybody moves at a nice slow pace. People have (1) time/a time to stop and talk. It's (2) experience/an experience I won't forget for a long time. There aren't many shops, so I can't spend all my money, although I did buy (3) painting/a painting yesterday. Now I'm sitting on the beach reading (4) paper/a paper. The hotel breakfast is so enormous that I don't need to have lunch. I've just brought (5) orange/an orange with me to eat later. I've been trying all the different (6) fruit/fruits grown in this part of the world, and they're all delicious.

79 Agreemen

A Subject and verb

Look at these examples of agreement between the subject (e.g. **the window)** and the verb (e.g. is).

SINGULAR

*The **window is** open. **She was** upset. It **has** been raining. The **soup tastes** good. This **method doesn't** work.*

After a singular or an uncountable noun and after **he, she** or **it,** we use a singular verb.

PLURAL

*The **windows are** open.*
*The door **and** the window **are** open.*
*Her **eyes were** wet.*
***They have** got wet.*
*The **biscuits taste** good.*
*These **methods don't** work.* After a plural noun or **they,** and after nouns joined by **and,** we use a plural verb.

B Everyone, something, every, all, etc

After **everyone, something, nothing,** etc, we use a singular verb (see also Unit 103C).

***Everyone was** pleased. **Something is** wrong.*

But compare these examples with **every, each** and **all.**

After a phrase with **every** or **each,** we use a singular verb.

***Every seat has** a number.*
***Each door is** a different colour.*

After **all** and a plural noun, we use a plural verb,

***All the seats have** a number.*

C One of, a number of and a lot of

After **one** of ..., we use a singular verb. ***One** of the photos **is** missing.*

After **a number of** ..., we normally use a plural verb.

*A number of **questions were** asked.*

After **a lot** of ..., the verb agrees with the noun.

*Every year a lot of **pollution is** created, and a lot of **trees are** cut down.*

D Any of, either of, neither of and none of

When a plural noun comes after **any of, either of, neither of** or **none of,** we can use either a singular or a plural verb. ***Is/Are any** of these old maps worth keeping? I wonder if **either** of those alternatives **is/are** a good idea. **Neither** of these cameras **works/work** properly. **None** of the plants **has/have** grown very much.*

E An amount + a singular verb

After an amount of money, a distance, a weight or a length of time, we normally use a singular verb.

***Eight pounds seems** a fair price. **A hundred metres isn't** far to swim.*
***Ninety kilos is** too heavy for me to lift. **Five minutes doesn't** seem long to wait.* We are talking about the amount as a whole, not the individual pounds or metres.

79 Exercises

1 Subject and verb (A)

Mark and Sarah are in an antique shop. Complete the conversation by choosing the correct form of the verb.

Sarah: This table (▶) is/are lovely.
Mark: Yes, the wood (1) is/are beautiful, isn't it?
Sarah: The style and the colour (2) is/are both perfect for what we want.
Mark: These chairs (3) looks/look very stylish, too, but they (4) is/are rather expensive.
Sarah: Can you see if the table (5) has/have got a price on?
Mark: Yes, it has. It says it (6) costs/cost £2,000. That's ridiculous.
Sarah: Don't you think prices (7) has/have gone up recently?
Those tables we saw last month (8) wasn't/weren't so expensive.

2 **Everyone, every,** etc and phrases with of (B-D)

Vicky has been to a very grand party. She is telling her parents about it. Put in *was* or *were*.

I really enjoyed the party. It (▶) *was* wonderful. Each guest (1)…………… welcomed by the hostess in person. All the rooms (2)…………… crowded with people. Everyone (3)………….. enjoying themselves. A lot of people (4)……………...... dancing, and a number of people (5)…………swimming in the pool in the garden. All the people there (6) ....very smart. One of the guests (7)…………… a TV personality- the chat show host Guy Shapiro. I didn't know many of the guests. None of my friends (8)…………… there.

3 Agreement (A-D)

The BBC is making a documentary about police work. A policeman is talking about his job.
Choose the correct form.

▶ Every policeman is/are given special training for the job.
1 No two days are the same. Each day is/are different.
2 But the job isn't/aren't as exciting or glamorous as some people think.
3 Not all policemen is/are allowed to carry guns.
4 A number of police officers here works/work with dogs.
5 An officer and his dog has/have to work closely together.
6 One of our jobs is/are to prevent crime happening in the first place.
7 A lot of crime is/are caused by people being careless.
8 Sorry, I have to go now. Someone has/have just reported a robbery.

4 An amount + a singular verb (E)

Combine the questions and answers about travel and holidays into one sentence using *is* or *are*.

? Do you know the price of a room? ~ Fifty pounds.
Fifty pounds is the price of a room.
? How many public holidays are there? ~ Ten days in the year.
Ten days in the year are public holidays.

1 Are you going on a long walk? ~ Fifteen miles.

2 Who's travelling on the bus? ~ Eight students.

3 Was someone waiting for the museum to open? ~ Yes, three people.

4 Do you know the baggage allowance? ~ Twenty kilos.

80 Singular or plural?

A Clothes, etc

Some nouns have only a plural form (with s) and take a plural verb.

*The **clothes were** in the dryer,* NOT ~~*The clothe was*~~ ...
*The **goods have** been sent to you direct from our factory,* NOT ~~*The good has*~~ ...
*My **belongings are** all packed up in suitcases.*

PLURAL NOUNS

arms (weapons), *belongings* (the things you own), *clothes, congratulations, contents* (what is inside something), *customs* (bringing things into a country), *earnings* (money you earn), *goods* (products, things for sale), *outskirts* (the outer part of a town), *remains* (what is left), *surroundings* (the environment, the things around you), *thanks, troops* (soldiers)

Some nouns have both a singular and a plural form with a difference in meaning.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
*Our special price is £10 cheaper than normal. So don't miss this **saving** of £10.*	*My **savings** are in the bank. I'm going to take out all the money and buy a new car.*
*The storm did a lot of **damage** to buildings.*	*The newspaper had to pay £2 million in **damages** after printing untrue stories about a politician.*
*I've got a **pain** in my back. It really hurts.*	*I checked the figures carefully three times. I took great **pains** to get them exactly right.*

B News, etc

Some nouns have a plural form (with s) but take a singular verb.

*The **news was** worse than I had expected,* NOT ~~*The news were*~~ ...
***Economics is** a difficult subject,* NOT ~~*Economics are*~~ ...

NOUNS TAKING A SINGULAR VERB

The word *news*
The subjects *economics, mathematics/maths, physics, politics* and *statistics*
The activities *athletics* and *gymnastics*
The games *billiards* and *darts*
The illness *measles*

C Means, etc

Some nouns ending in **s** have the same singular and plural form.

***This means** of transport **saves** energy. **Both means** of transport **save** energy. **This species** of insect **is** quite rare. All **these species** of insect **are** quite rare.*

NOUNS WITH ONE FORM

crossroads, means, series (e.g. *a **series** of TV documentaries*), *species* (kind, type)

Works (a factory) and **headquarters** (a main office) take either a singular or a plural verb.

*The steel **works has/have** closed down.*

1 Clothes, etc (A)

Put in the nouns and add *s* if necessary.

► Claire had to take her luggage through *customs* (custom).
1 Please accept this gift as an expression of our.................................... (thank).
2 The woman is demanding............................ (damage) for her injuries.
3 The .... (pain) was so bad I called the doctor.
4 The old man carried his few (belonging) in a plastic bag.
5 If we pay in cash, we make a .... (saving) of ten per cent.
6 More (good) should be transported by rail instead of by road.
7 The gas explosion caused some .... (damage) to the flats.
8 We're going to spend all our .... (saving) on a new car.
9 The company always takes .... (pain) to protect its image.

2 News, etc (B)

Look at each group of words and say what they are part of. Start your answers like this: *ath..., eco..., geo..., his..., mat..., phy...*

► atoms, energy, heat, light *physics*
1 algebra, numbers, shapes, sums
2 dates, nations, past times, wars
3 the high jump, the long jump, running, throwing ....
4 industry, money, prices, work
5 the climate, the earth, mountains, rivers

3 Clothes, news, etc (A-B)

Choose the correct verb form.

► The television news is/are at ten o'clock.
1 These clothes is/are the latest fashion.
2 Maths is/are Emma's favourite subject.
3 The troops was/were involved in a training exercise.
4 The contents of the briefcase seems/seem to have disappeared.
5 Darts is/are often played in pubs in England.
6 The athletics we watched was/were quite exciting.
7 The remains of the meal was/were thrown in the bin.

4 Clothes, news, means, etc (A-C)

Complete this letter Rachel has received from her sister. Choose the correct forms.

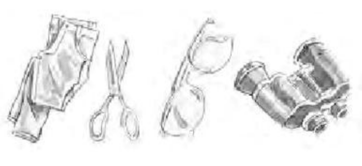
(►)Thank/Thanks for your letter. Your news (1) was/were interesting. We must talk soon. What about us? Well, we're living on the (2) outskirt/outskirts of town, not far from the company (3) headquarter/headquarters, where Jeremy works. We've spent nearly all our (4) saving/savings on the house. That wouldn't matter so much if I hadn't crashed the car last week and done some (5) damage/damages to the front of it. More bills! But at least I wasn't hurt. The house is nice actually, but the surroundings (6) isn't/aren't very pleasant. We're on a very busy (7) crossroad/crossroads.

I'm doing the course I told you about. Statistics (8) is/are an easy subject, I find, but economics (9) gives/give me problems!

81 Pair nouns and group nouns

Pair nouns

We use a pair noun for a thing made of two parts which are the same. Some pair nouns are **binoculars, glasses, jeans, pants, pyjamas, scissors, shorts, tights, trousers.**



jeans *scissors* *glasses* *binoculars*

A pair noun is plural and takes a plural verb. *My **jeans need** washing,* NOT ~~*my jean*~~
*These **tights were** quite expensive,* NOT ~~*this tight*~~
*We've got **some scissors** somewhere,* NOT ~~*a scissor*~~*?*

We cannot use **a/an** or a number with a pair noun. But we can use **pair of.** *I need **some jeans,*** OR *I need **a pair of jeans,*** NOT ~~*a jean*~~ *Laura bought **four pairs of tights,*** NOT ~~*four tights*~~

B Group nouns

A group noun can usually take either a singular or a plural verb.
*The **team was** playing well,* OR *The **team were** playing well.*
*The **government is** in crisis,* OR *The **government are** in crisis.*
The choice depends on whether we see the group as a whole or as individual people. Often it doesn't matter whether the verb is singular or plural. But sometimes one form is better than the other.

SINGULAR	PLURAL
*The **family is** a very old and famous one.* *The **orchestra consists** of eighty-six musicians.* When we mean the group as a whole, we use a singular verb.	*The **family are** delighted with their presents.* *The **orchestra don't** know what to play.* When we mean the individual people in the group, we normally use the plural.
We use **it** and **its.** *The **committee has** made **its** decision.*	We use **they, them** and **their.** *The **class** will miss **their** lessons because they **are** all going on a trip.*

Some group nouns: *army, audience, band, board, choir, class, club, committee, community, company, council, crew, crowd, family, government, group, management, orchestra, population, press* (= newspapers), *public, staff, team, union* Also: *Harrods, the BBC, the United Nations,* etc and *England* (the England team), *Manchester United*

C **Police, people** and **cattle**

These nouns have a plural meaning and take a plural verb.
*The **police have** warned motorists to take extra care. **People don't** know what the future will bring. The **cattle are** going to be sold with the farm.*

page 379 Group nouns in American English

81 Exercises

1 Pair nouns (A)

Trevor and Laura are shopping for clothes. Choose the correct form.

Trevor: These trousers (▶)is/are a bit tight. They (1) doesn't/don't feel very comfortable. And I think the blue ones (2) goes/go better with the jacket.
Laura: That jacket (3) is/are too long.
Trevor: Well, the jeans (4) fits/fit all right. Perhaps I'll buy the jeans instead. Laura: Yes, the jeans (5) looks/look good on you. I like the style. I think they (6) suits/suit you. Now you get changed while I look for (7) a/some shorts. And I might get (8) a/some skirt.

2 Pair nouns (A)

Complete what Rachel says to Vicky. Put one word in each space.

This old suitcase was in the corridor. I don't know who left it here. It's been here for about three days, so I'm having a look inside. There's a pair (▶)of pyjamas, (1)…………. jeans, two (2)……………of tight sanda (3)………. of sunglasses. There are (4)…………… red shorts, too.



3 Group nouns (B)

Complete this TV news report. Choose the correct form of the verb.

Zedco (▶)have/has just announced that it made a loss of £35 million last year. The management (1) is/are well aware that they have made mistakes. The press (2) have/has all been printing stories and articles critical of the company. The Zedco board (3) knows/know that they now have some difficult decisions to take. Naturally, the staff (4) is/are worried about their jobs and (5) wants/want a meeting with management as soon as possible. But Chief Executive Barry Douglas says things aren't really so bad. He has said that the company still (6) has/have a great future ahead of it.

4 Group nouns (B-C)

Put in a group noun and *is* or *are*. Use these nouns:
cattle, choir, crew, crowd, orchestra, police, population, team

▶ The *crowd are* all enjoying the game.
1 This United ....the best one Tom has ever seen.
2 The…………………………………hoping they can take part in a national singing contest.
3 The ship's... all very tired after a long sea voyage.
4 The……………………………… one of the biggest that has played at one of our concerts.
5 The…………………………………installing cameras to photograph speeding motorists.
6 At the moment beef …………………….............. cheap because sales of beef are low.
7 The country's ....growing rapidly because of immigration.

82 Two nouns together

A Introduction

Look at these phrases.

*a **bread knife*** = a knife for cutting bread
*a **bus driver*** = someone who drives a bus
*the **street lights*** = the lights in the street
*a **cookery book*** = a book about cookery
*my **birthday party*** = a party **on** my birthday
*a **paper bag*** = a bag made of paper

In English we often use one noun before another like this.

The two nouns are often written as separate words, but we sometimes use a hyphen (-), or we write them as a single word.

a tea break ***at** the **tea-table*** *a large **teapot***

There are no exact rules about whether we join the words or not. If you are unsure, it is usually safest to write two separate words.

B **A souvenir shop,** etc

Look at these examples.

*a **souvenir shop*** = a shop selling souvenirs
*an **animal hospital*** = a hospital for animals
*through the **letter-box*** **= a** box **for letters**

The first noun is usually singular. There are some exceptions, e.g. *a **sports** dub, a **goods** train, **a clothes-brush, a sales** conference.*

C **A teacup** and **a cup of tea**

Look at these pictures.



a teacup



a cup of tea

A teacup is a cup for holding tea.

A **cup of tea** is a cup full of tea (see Unit *11*

Here are some more examples.

*/ picked **up a cigarette packet.***
*I'll wash the **milk bottle.***

*Gary opened a **packet of cigarettes.***
*There's a **bottle of milk** in the fridge.*

D An ing-form + a noun

We can use an ing-form with a noun.

*a **sleeping-bag*** - a bag for sleeping in *a **waiting-room*** - a room for waiting in *a* ***washing-machine*** = a machine for washing clothes

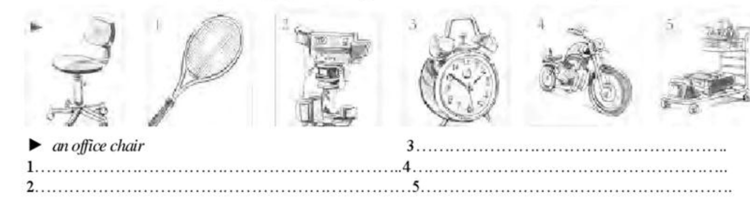
E Longer phrases

We can use more than two nouns.

*a **glass coffee-table*** *at **Sydney Opera House*** *the **bedroom carpet** the* ***winter bus timetable*** *our **Assistant Computer Technology Manager***

i Two nouns together (A)

Say what these things are. For each picture use two of these nouns:
alarm, camera, chair, clock, cycle, luggage, motor, office, racket, television, tennis, trolley



► *an office chair* 3……………………………………………….
1…………………………………………………………..4………………………………………………..
2…………………………………………………………….5……………………………………………….

2 Two nouns together (A-D)

Can you say it a better way? Use two nouns together.
► (I read an interesting article in a newspaper yesterday.)
/ read an interesting newspaper article yesterday.

1 (Have you got any shirts made of cotton?)

2 (What shall I do with this bottle that had lemonade in it?;

3 (Have you got a bag to carry shopping in?)

4 (Is there a shop that sells shoes near here?)

5 (I'd like a table in the corner, please.)

6 (I'll need some boots to climb in.)

7 (Do you operate computers?)

3 Two nouns together (A-E)

Look at the definitions and write the words.
? a station from which trains leave *a train station*
? a bottle once containing medicine and made of glass *a glass medicine bottle*
1 a wall made of stone
2 a centre where information is given to tourists
3 a towel you use after having a bath
4 clothes for working in
5 a block of offices in the centre of a city
6 a graph showing sales
7 a card that gives you credit
8 a race for horses
9 the Director of Marketing
10 a tour by bicycle at the end of the week

TEST 14 Nouns and agreement (Units 76-82)

Test 14A

Some of these sentences are correct, and some have a word which should not be there. If the sentence is correct, put a tick (/). If it is incorrect, cross the unnecessary word out of the sentence and write it in the space.

? Would you like a piece of chocolate? /
? I like a classical music very much. *a*
1 That's a wonderful news!
2 Do you own a computer?
3 I heard an interesting piece of information today.
4 I saw your friend playing a golf.
5 There's some luggage in the car.
6 I bought a carton of some milk.
7 The gates were made of an iron.
8 You need an experience to run a business like this.

Test 14 B

Tessa is talking about her shopping trip. Write the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

I spent (▶)some time looking round the shops in Oxford Street yesterday. I spent far too (1)………… money, of course. I bought some (2)………….. : three dresses, a sweater, a blouse, two (3)…………. of trousers and a skirt. I enjoyed myself- it was great (4)…………….. . The skirt is really nice. A hundred pounds (5)………….. quite expensive, but I couldn't resist it. Anyway, it was reduced from a hundred and twenty pounds, so I made a (6)………….. of twenty pounds. One of the dresses (7)…………...fit, I've discovered, but I can take it back next time I go. I had a wonderful time and bought all these lovely things, But it was very crowded. Everyone (8)………….. rushing about. And the traffic (9)…………… terrible. I usually have a coffee and a (10)……………of cake, but the cafes were all full, so I didn't bother.

Test 14C

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

▶ Could I have some bread, please? (piece)
Could I have a piece of bread, please ?

1 All the windows were broken, (every)

2 The money I earn isn't enough to live on. (earnings)

3 There were bits of paper everywhere, (litter)

4 We went to the hotel to get a meal, (food)

5 Judy bought some binoculars, (pair)

6 I need a new book of cheques, (cheque)

7 I'll have some orange juice, please, (glass)

8 The reporter needed some information, (two)

Test 14 D

Each of these sentences has a mistake in it. Write the correct sentence.

► Can you lend me some pen to write this cheque? *Can you lend me a pen to write this cheque ?*

1 We can't sit here because the grass are wet.

2 Do you want a butter on your bread?

3 All my belonging was stolen.

4 Do you have any informations about hotels?

5 The police is questioning two men.

6 Can we have two coffee, please?

7 The news aren't very good, I'm afraid.

8 I just want to go into this shoes shop.

9 It's only a short travel by train.

Test 14E

Choose the correct form.

► The house is built of stone/a stone.

1 Each team wear/wears a different colour.
2 Let me give you an advice/a piece of advice.
3 Everyone was watching the football match/the match of football.
4 We had to take our luggage through customs/a customs.
5 The band is/are proud of their success.
6 I haven't got many/much friends.
7 Three hours is/are long enough to look round the museum.
8 I wear this glass/these glasses when I go out.
9 My father had a job at the steelwork/steelworks.
10 We couldn't find an/any accommodation.
11 Do you eat meat/a meat?
12 The contents of the box was/were thrown away.
13 Noise/A noise woke me up in the middle of the night.
14 Cattle was/were driven hundreds of miles by the cowboys.
15 One of the windows is/are open.
16 What would it be like to travel at the speed of light/a light?
17 Is there a sport club/sports club near here?
18 E-mail is a relatively new mean/means of communication.
19 We make furniture out of many different wood/woods.
20 Someone has/have kidnapped the President!

91 This, that, these and those

A Introduction





We use **this** and **these** for things near the speaker ***(this** printout **here).* This** goes with a singular or uncountable noun, e.g. **this report. These** goes with a plural noun, e.g. **these results.**

We use **that** and **those** for things further away ***(that** table **there).* That** goes with a singular or uncountable noun, e.g. **that furniture. Those** goes with a plural noun, e.g. **those curtains.**

We can leave out the noun if the meaning is clear. *I'm just having a look at* ***this.*** ***That's*** *nice, isn't it?*
Last month's figures were bad, but ***these*** *are worse.*

B Places and people

When we are in a place or a situation, we use **this** (not **that)** to refer to it.
There's a wonderful view from ***this*** *office, just come to the window.* ***This*** *party isn't much fun, is it? Shall we go home?*

We can use **this** to introduce people and **that** to identify people.
Jake, ***this*** *is my friend Rita.* ***That's*** *Andrew over there.* On the phone we can use **this** to say who we are and **this** or **that** to ask who the other person is.
Hello? ***This*** *is Laura speaking. Who's* ***this/that,*** *please?*

C Time

This/these can mean 'near in time' and **that/those** 'further away in time'. *I'm working as a tourist guide* ***this*** *summer. I'm pretty busy* ***these*** *days. Do you remember* ***that*** *summer we all went to Spain?* ***Those*** *were the days. I can't see you on the third of July. I'm on holiday* ***that*** *week.*

To refer back to something that has just happened or was just mentioned, we normally use **that.**
What was ***that*** *noise? ~ I didn't hear anything. Jessica is on a diet.* ***That's*** *why she doesn't want to eat out with us. I've lost my key. ~ Well,* ***that's*** *a silly thing to do.*

To refer forward to something that is just going to happen or something that we are going to say, we uset
This *next programme should be quite interesting. I don't like to say* ***this,*** *but I'm not happy with the service here.*

13 D this week, this year, etc

91 Exercises

1 **This, that, these** and **those (A)**

Write each of the words *(this, that, these, those)* in the correct place.

	Near	Further away
Singular	*this*	
Plural		

2 **This, that, these** and **those (A)**

Complete the sentences. Use *this, that, these* and *those*, and these nouns:
car, dog, flowers, parcel, trees



► *That car* has crashed.

1 Would you like …………………………..

2 I must post ……………………………..

3 The house is behind………………….

4 Whose is ....…………………...

This, **that, these** and **those (A-C)**

Complete the conversations. Use *this, that, these* and *those.*

► Mark: Are we going out *this* evening?
Sarah: I can't really. I'll be working late at the office.

1 David: I hear you've got a new flat.
Rita: ....'s right. I've just moved in.

2 Mike: What's the matter?
Harriet: It's ....boots. They don't fit properly. They're hurting my feet.

3 Jessica: It's so boring here.
Rachel: I know. Nothing ever happens in ....place.

4 Emma: What's happened? You look terrible.
Vicky: You won't believe .... , but I've just seen a ghost.

5 Laura: What kind of planes are ....?
Trevor: I don't know. They're too far away to see properly.

6 Matthew: The match is three weeks from today.
Daniel: Sorry, I won't be able to play for the team. I'll be away all. …………… week.

7 Mark: Zedco. Can I help you?
Alan: Hello.....................is Alan. Can I speak to Fiona, please?

8 Daniel: I've had ....bump on my head ever since someone threw a chair at me.
Natasha: Someone threw a chair at you?.....................wasn't a very nice thing to do.

9 Mark: .... seats aren't very comfortable, are they?
Sarah: No, I don't think I'll want to sit here very long.

92 My, your, etc and mine, yours, etc

A Introduction

Mark: *Why have you brought **your** work home? We're going out.*
Sarah: *I'll do it later. Let's go now. Shall we take **my** car?*
Mark: *Well, I'd rather not take **mine.** I think there's something wrong with it.*

My, mine, your, etc express possession and similar meanings. My **car** means the car belonging to me; **your work** means the work you are doing. My comes before a noun, e.g. **my car.** We use **mine** on its own.

	MY, YOUR, ETC	MINE, YOURS, ETC
First person singular:	*It's **my** car.*	*It's **mine.***
Second person singular:	*Here's **your** coat.*	*Here's **yours.***
Third person singular:	*That's **his** room.*	*That's **his.***
	*It's **her** money.*	*It's **hers.***
	*The dog's got **its** food.*	
First person plural:	*That's **our** table.*	*That's **ours.***
Second person plural:	*Are these **your** tickets?*	*Are these **yours?***
Third person plural:	***It's their** camera.*	*It's **theirs.***

B Its and it's

We use **its** before a noun to express the idea of belonging.
*The street is around here somewhere, but I've forgotten **its** name.*

It's is a short form of **it is** or **it has.**
*I think **it's** time to go.* (= it is) ***It's** got a lot colder today, hasn't it?* (= it has)

C My, your with parts of the body and clothes

We normally use **my, your,** etc with parts of the body and with someone's clothes.
*Emma shook **her** head sadly,* NOT ~~*Emma shook the head sadly*~~.
*Someone came up behind me and grabbed **my** arm.*
*You must take off **your** shoes before you enter a mosque.* But we usually use **the** in the following structure with a prepositional phrase.

	VERB	PERSON	PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE
Someone	*grabbed*	*me*	*by **the** arm.*
The stone	*hit*	*Mike*	*on **the** head.*

D Own

We use **own** after **my, your,** etc to say that something belongs to us and to no one else.
*Rachel has got **her own** calculator. She doesn't borrow mine,* NOT ~~*an own calkulator*~~ *I don't share any more. I've got a flat of **my own.*** NOT *of* ~~*mine own*~~

E A friend of mine

Look at these examples.
*Tom is **a friend of mine.*** (= one of my friends) NOT a ~~*friend of me*~~
*Rachel came to the party with **a cousin of hers.*** (= one of her cousins)
*I borrowed **some magazines of yours.*** (= some of your magazines)
Note also 's in this example: *Rita is a friend of Melanie's.*

1 **My, your,** etc and **mine, yours,** etc **(A)**

Complete the conversation. Put in the missing words.

Laura: Did you and (►) *your* friends have a nice holiday?
Emma: Yes, it was wonderful. We had the best holiday of (1)…………… lives.
It didn't start very well, though. Daniel forgot to bring (2)………… passport.
Laura: Oh, dear. So what happened?
Emma: Well, luckily he doesn't live far from the airport. He rang (3)…………… parents,
and they brought the passport over in (4)…………… car, just in time.
Laura: You remembered (5)……………, I hope.
Emma: Yes, I had (6)………….. , even though I'm usually the one who forgets things.
Actually Rachel thought for a minute that she'd lost (7)
Luckily it was in (8)…………… suitcase. Anyway, in the end we had a marvellous time.

2 **Its** and **it's (B)**

Put in the correct form.

? Unfortunately, the town has lost *its* only cinema.
? The meeting won't last long. I'll see you when *it's* over.
1 You should return the book to……………owner immediately.
2 We'd like to go out for a walk, but…………… raining.
3 I'm not buying this tablecloth because………….. got a hole in it.
4 The board has decided that Zedco needs to improve………….. image.

3 Parts of the body and clothes (C)

Put in *my, your,* etc or *the.*

? I was doing keep-fit exercises when I fell down and hurt *my* leg.
? Matthew served, and the ball hit Daniel on *the* knee.
1 A wasp stung me on………….. neck. It really hurt.
2 The mother put both ……..…… arms around the child.
3 Aunt Joan kissed Emma on………… . cheek.
4 The fans were all shouting at the top of………….. voices.
5 Don't just stand there with …………..hands in…………. pockets.

My own, a friend of mine, etc (D-E)

Correct the sentences which have a mistake.

► We're lucky. ~~We've got an own garden.~~
We've got our own garden.

1 I met some nice people. ~~Harriet introduced me to a friend of hefsetf.~~

2 My friends swim every day. ~~They've got their only pool.~~

3 I enjoy rock-climbing, ~~It's a favourite hobby to me.~~

4 I hope Matthew will be here, ~~I've got some GDs from his.~~

5 I don't want to share. ~~I'd like my very room~~

94 Some and any

A Basic use

Some and **any** go before a plural or uncountable noun (see Unit 85A).
*There was a bowl and **some** cornflakes on the table, but there wasn't **any** milk.*
We can also use **some** and **any** without a noun.
*Trevor wanted some milk, but he couldn't find **any.***

We normally use **some** in positive sentences and **any in** negative sentences or ones with **a** negative meaning.

POSITIVE	NEGATIVE
*There's **some** milk in the fridge.*	*I haven't **any** milk.* (= I have no milk.)
*I need **some** stamps. ~ There are **some** in the drawer.*	*I haven't got **any** stamps. Have you got any?*
*I met **some** interesting people last night.*	*I never meet **any** interesting people nowadays.*
*We'll have **some** fun at Disneyland.*	*We won't have **any** fun without you.*

We can also use **any** in a sentence with if.
*If you have **any** problems, you can discuss them with your group leaders. I can answer **any** questions*. (= If there are any questions,...)

In questions we can use either **some** or **any**, but **any** is more common.
We don't know whether the answer will be yes or no.
*Have we got **any** butter?* *Will there be **any** food for the guests?* *Did you buy **any** clothes?*

We normally use **some** in offers and requests to make them sound more positive.
*Would you like **some** coffee?* *Could you post **some** letters for me?*
We can use **some** in questions when we think the answer might be yes.
*Did you buy **some** clothes?* (Perhaps I know that you went out to buy some.)

B **Someone, anything,** etc

We choose between **someone** and **anyone, something** and **anything,** and **somewhere** and **anywhere** in the same way as between **some** and **any.**

***Someone** has spilt water everywhere.*	*Did **anyone** see what happened?*
*Would you like **something** to eat?*	*We haven't got **anything** to eat.*
Let's** go out **somewhere.	*Is there **anywhere** we can go?*

C Another use of **any**

We can use **any** in a positive sentence to mean 'it doesn't matter which'.
*I'm free all day. Call **any** time you like.*
***Any** student will be able to tell you where the college library is.*
*You can buy these maps at **any** petrol station. They all have them.*
We say *any petrol station* because all petrol stations have the maps. It doesn't matter which one you go to. They are all equally good.

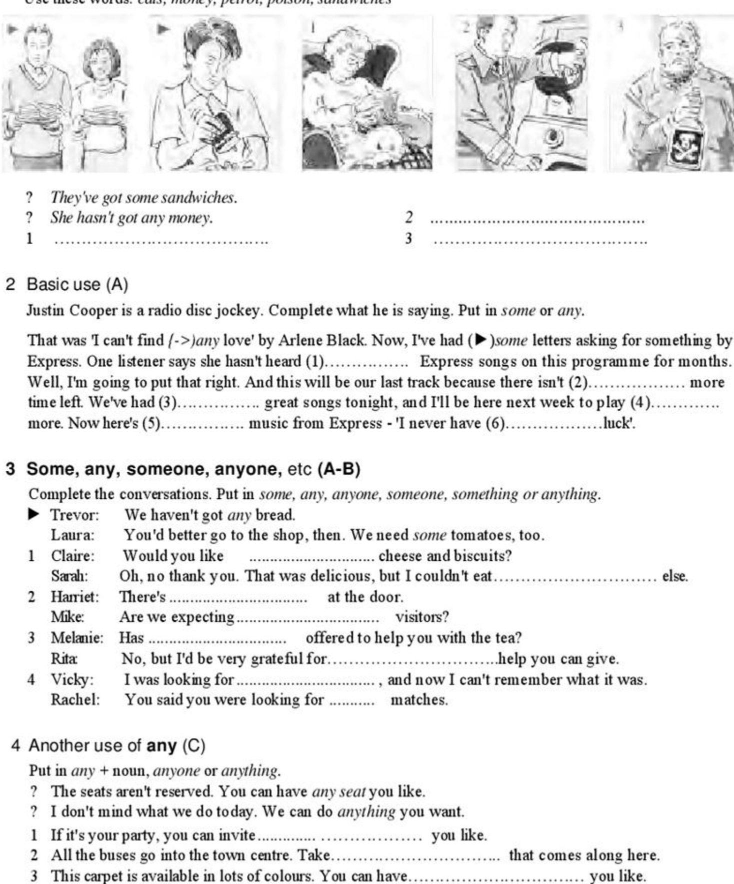
Look at these examples with **anyone, anything** and **anywhere.**
*It's a very simple puzzle. **Anyone** could solve it.* (= It doesn't matter who.)
*What shall we have for lunch? ~ Oh, **anything.** I don't mind. Where do we have to sit? ~ We can sit **anywhere.** It doesn't matter.*

85A A/an and **some** 103 **Everyone, something, etc**

94 Exercises

i Basic use (A)

Look at the pictures and say what people have or haven't got. Use *some* or *any*.
Use these words: *cats, money, petrol, poison, sandwiches*



? *They've got some sandwiches.*
? *She hasn't got any money.*
1 ……………………………………
2 ……………………………………
3 ……………………………………

2 Basic use (A)

Justin Cooper is a radio disc jockey. Complete what he is saying. Put in *some* or *any*.

That was 'I can't find (->)*any* love' by Arlene Black. Now, I've had (▶)*some* letters asking for something by Express. One listener says she hasn't heard (1)…………… Express songs on this programme for months. Well, I'm going to put that right. And this will be our last track because there isn't (2)……………… more time left. We've had (3)…………… great songs tonight, and I'll be here next week to play (4)………… more. Now here's (5)…………… music from Express - 'I never have (6)………………luck'.

3 **Some, any, someone, anyone,** etc **(A-B)**

Complete the conversations. Put in *some, any, anyone, someone, something or anything.*

▶ Trevor: We haven't got *any* bread.
Laura: You'd better go to the shop, then. We need *some* tomatoes, too.
1 Claire: Would you like .... cheese and biscuits?
Sarah: Oh, no thank you. That was delicious, but I couldn't eat………………………… else.
2 Harriet: There's .... at the door.
Mike: Are we expecting .... visitors?
3 Melanie: Has .... offered to help you with the tea?
Rita: No, but I'd be very grateful for…………………………..help you can give.
4 Vicky: I was looking for .... , and now I can't remember what it was.
Rachel: You said you were looking for .... matches.

4 Another use of **any** (C)

Put in *any* + noun, *anyone* or *anything*.

? The seats aren't reserved. You can have *any seat* you like.
? I don't mind what we do today. We can do *anything* you want.
1 If it's your party, you can invite............ ……………… you like.
2 All the buses go into the town centre. Take………………………….. that comes along here.
3 This carpet is available in lots of colours. You can have…………………………… you like.
4 My father has the television on all the time. He'll watch…………………………….
5 It doesn't matter which day you phone. Ring………………………….. you like.

95 A lot of, lots of, many, much, (a) few and (a) little

A Introduction

A lot of, lots of, many and **much** mean a large quantity.
*Ron Mason owns a chain of supermarkets. He's made a **lot** of money.* **A few** and **a little** mean a small quantity.
I'd better hurry. My bus goes in a few minutes.

Many and a few go before plural nouns.
many places many problems
a few people a few buildings

Much and **a little** go before uncountable nouns
***much** money **much** trouble*
*a **little** sunshine a **little** food*

A lot of and **lots of** go before both plural and uncountable nouns.

*a **lot** of tourists **lots** of games*
*a **lot** of sugar **lots** of fun*

We use these words without a noun if it is clear what we mean.
*I take photos, but not as many as I used to. At one time I took a **lot.***
Note that we say **a lot** without of.

B A lot of, many and much

As a general rule, we use **a lot of** and **lots of** in positive statements and **many** and **much** in negatives and questions.
Positive: *We get a **lot** of storms here. We get a **lot** of rain here.*
Negative: *We don't get many storms here. We don't get **much** rain here.*
Questions: *Do you get many storms here? Do you get **much** rain here?*
*How many eggs do we need? How **much** salt do we put in?*

We use **many** or **much** (not **a lot of**) after **too, so** and **as.**
*There are **too** many cars. I've got **so much** work. I haven't got as **much** money as you.*

In formal English, we can sometimes use **many** and **much** in a positive statement.
*Many students have financial problems. There is **much** enthusiasm for the idea.*
But this is less usual in conversation, where we normally use **a lot of** or **lots of.**

In informal English, you may hear **a lot** of in a negative or a question.
*I don't have many friends/a **lot** of friends. Do you eat **much** fruit/a **lot** of fruit?*

C Few and little with and without a

With **a** the meaning is positive.
A few customers have come into the shop. It has been fairly busy.
*Vicky has made a **little** progress and so is feeling quite pleased.*
A few customers ~ some customers, a small number of customers
A little progress = some progress, a small amount of progress

Without **a** the meaning is negative.
Few customers have come into the shop. It has been quiet.
*Vicky has made **little** progress and so is not feeling very pleased.*
few customers - not many customers
Little progress = not much progress

Few and **little** (without **a**) can be rather formal. In informal speech we can use these structures.
***Not** many customers have come in. Vicky hasn't made **much** progress. **Only** a **few** customers have come in. Vicky has made **only a little** progress.*

95 Exercises

1 A lot of, lots of, many, much, a few and a little (A)

Write the sentences correctly.

▶ Mark was only spending one night away. ~~He -quickly put a little things into a bag~~ *He quickly put a few things into a bag.*

1 Rachel is learning to drive. ~~She hasn't had much lessons yet.~~

2 I'm making soup for twenty people, ~~I'll have to make a lot of.~~

3 I feel really tired. ~~I haven't got many energy~~.

4 The mixture looks rather dry. ~~Maybe you should add a few water.~~

5 We're having a big party. ~~We've invited a lots of friends.~~

2 A lot of, many and much (A-B)

Complete the conversation. Put in *a lot of, many* or *much*. More than one answer may be correct.

Matthew: There are (▶)a *lot* of athletes taking part in the International Games in London.
There's been (1).................................. coverage in the papers.

Daniel: Our runners haven't won (2) .... medals, have they?

Matthew: No, not as (3)…………………….…. as last time. But there's plenty of time.
There are still (4)……………………… events to come. I'd like to go and see some of the track events, but I haven't got (5)…………………….. … time at the moment.

Daniel: No, not with exams coming up. Matthew: I'm hoping to go at the weekend if I can get a ticket.
Apparently there aren't (6) ....……. seats left.

Daniel: I've heard the cheapest tickets are £25.1 think that's too (7)

3 A few, few, a little and little (C)

Put in *a few, few, a little* or *little.*

? I don't think I can lift this box on my own. I need *a little* help.

? *Few* tourists visited Northern Ireland in the 1980s because of the terrorism there.

1 The postman doesn't often come here. We receive ……………….…………….…. letters.

2 The snow was quite deep. There seemed .... hope of completing our journey.

3 Trevor isn't finding it easy to fix the shelves. He's having ....……………………….. trouble.

4 Sarah is exhausted. She's having ....…………..................... days'holiday next week.

5 David quite likes golf, but unfortunately he has……………….…………….. ability.

6 I can speak………………….…………….…words of Swedish, but I'm not very fluent.

4 Many, few, much and little (B-C)

Complete this paragraph from a travel book. Put in *many, few, much* or *little.*

The main town on the island is very small and does not have (▶) *many* important buildings. The islanders do not have (1)…………..…..money, and they have (2)…………..… contact with the outside world. There is not (3)……….…...chance of the place attracting large numbers of tourists. The roads are not very good. There are lots of bicycles but not (4)…………… cars. And there are hardly any of the modern facilities which visitors expect. There are (5)………….. shops, and there is (6)……………..entertainment.

96 All, half, most, some, no and none

A All, most and some

We can use **all, most** and **some** before a plural or an uncountable noun.

__All plants__ need water. *__All matter__ is made up of atoms.*

__Most people__ would like more money. *__Some food__ makes me ill.*

All plants means 'all plants in general/in the world'. *Most people* means 'most people in this country/in the world'. *Some food* means 'some food but not all food'. Here **some** is pronounced /sA.m/.

B All of, half of, most of and some of

Laura: *Why do you keep __all of these clothes?__ You never wear __most of them.__ You've had __some of your jackets__ for ten years. Why don't you throw __them all__ out? This one is completely out of fashion.* Trevor: *Well, I thought if I waited long enough, it might come back into fashion.*

All of these clothes has a specific meaning. Laura is talking about Trevor's clothes, not about clothes in general.

We can use **all (of), half (of), most of** and **some of.** *Have __all (of) the plants__ died? ~ No, not __all of them. Most of the people__ who live around here are students. I've spent __most of my money__ already. __Half {of) the audience__ left before the end of the film. __Some of that food__ from the party was all right, but I threw __some of it__ away.*

We can leave out **of** after **all** or **half,** but not before a pronoun.

all of these clothes on all the clothes BUT *all of them* NOT ~~*all them*~~

half of our group OR *half our group* BUT *half of us* NOT ~~*half us*~~ We can also use **all** in mid position (see Unit 113B) or after a pronoun.

These cups __are all__ dirty. I'll have to clean __them all.__

The guests __have all gone__ now. I think __they all__ enjoyed themselves.

We can use **most** and **some** on their own.

The band sang a few songs. __Most__ were old ones, but __some__ were new.

C All meaning 'everything' or 'the only thing'

We can use **all** with a clause to mean 'everything' or 'the only thing'.

Tell me __all__ you know. *__All__ I did was ask a simple question.* Here *you know* and *I did* are clauses. We do not normally use **all** without the clause.

Tell me __everything,__ NOT ~~*Tell me all.*~~

D No and none

We use **no** with a noun.

We've rung all the hotels, and there are __no rooms__ available. I'm afraid I've got __no money.__ (= I haven't got **any** money.)

We use **none** with **of** or on its own.

__None of my friends__ will be at the party. *Look at these clothes. __None of them__ are in fashion now. I wanted some cake, but there was __none__ left,* NOT ~~*There was no left.*~~

86 Cars or the cars? 94 Some and **any** 103 **Everyone,** etc

1 All, most, half, some and none (B, D)

Read this advertisement for some new flats and then complete the sentences.
Put in *all of them, most of them, half of them, some of them* and *none of them.*

Hartley House is an old manor house which has been converted into thirty one-bedroom and two-bedroom flats. All the flats have a fitted kitchen, bathroom and large living-room. Ten of them have a separate dining-room. Twenty-five of the flats have a view of the sea, and fifteen have a private balcony. All thirty flats are still for sale. Ring us now for more details.

► The flats are modern. *All of them* have a fitted kitchen.
1 ……………………have two bedrooms.
2 From …………………… you can see the sea.
3 …………………… have a private balcony.
4 ……………………have a large living-room.
5 There's also a dining-room in ……………………
6 ……………………has been sold yet.

2 All, most, some and none (B, D)

There was a quiz evening yesterday. Six friends took part, and they all answered twenty questions. Did they get all, most, some or none of them right?

? Natasha answered all twenty correctly. *She got all of them right.*
? Daniel's score was fifteen. *He got most of them right.*
1 Jessica had only eight correct answers.
2 Matthew got them all right except three.
3 Andrew gave twenty correct answers.
4 But poor Vicky didn't get a single one right

3 All, most, no and none (A-D)

Complete the conversations. Use the word in brackets with *all, all the, most, most of the, no* or *none of the.*

► Andrew: I wonder where they make this milk.
Jessica: It isn't made in a factory, Andrew. *All milk* (milk) comes from animals.
► Rita: What do you usually do on a Sunday?
Mike: Not much. We spend *most of the time* (time) reading the papers.
1 Claire: In general, people aren't interested in politics, are they?
Mark: I think …………………………… (people) are bored by the subject.
2 Vicky: These new flats are supposed to be for students.
Rachel: That's ridiculous……………………………….(student) in the world could possibly afford such a high rent.
3 Tom: Who's paying for the new ice-rink to be built?
Nick: Well, ……………………………….(money) will come from the government, but the city has to pay a quarter of the cost.
4 Melanie: We should ban cars ……………………………… (cars) pollute the air, don't they?
David: Well, except electric ones, I suppose.
5 Vicky: What kind of fruit should you eat to stay healthy?
Natasha: I don't think it matters……………………………… (fruit) is good for you, isn't it?
6 Tom: I knew there had been a power cut because it was so dark everywhere.
Harriet: Yes, ……………………………… (lights) in our street went out.

97 Every, each, whole, both, either and neither

A Every and each

We use **every** and **each** before a singular noun to talk about a whole group.
The police questioned ***every person/each person*** *in the building.*
Every room/Each room *has a number.* In many contexts either word is possible, but there is a difference in meaning.

EVERY

Every *person* means 'all the people', 'everyone'.

Every guest *watched as the President came* ***in.***
I go for a walk ***every day.***

Every means three or more, usually a large number.

There were cars parked along ***every street*** *in town.* (= all the streets)

EACH

Each *person* means all the people seen as individuals, one by one.

Each guest *(in turn) shook hands with him.*
Each day *seemed to pass very slowly.*

Each is more usual with smaller groups and can mean only two.

There were cars parked along ***each side*** *of the street.* (= both sides)

We can use **each** (but not **every)** on its own or with of.
There are six flats. ***Each*** *has its own entrance,* NOT *Every has...*
Each of *the six flats has its own entrance,* NOT *Every of the ...*
We can also say ***Each one/Every one*** *has its own entrance.*

We can also use **each** in mid position (see Unit 113B) or after a pronoun.
We've each got *our own desk.* *They gave* ***us each*** *a desk.*

Compare **every** and **all** before **day, morning, week,** etc. *I travel* ***every day.*** (= Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,...) *I was travelling* ***all day.*** (= from morning till evening)

B Whole

We use **whole** before a singular noun. It means 'all' or 'complete'.
The baby cried ***the whole time.*** (= all the time) *I've spent* ***my whole life*** *waiting for this moment.* (= all my life) *We'll need* ***a whole loaf*** *to make sandwiches for everyone.*

C Both, either and neither

We use **both, either** and **neither** for <u>two</u> things.
I've got two bicycles. ***Both*** *of them are quite old. I've given up cycling, so I don't ride* ***either*** *of them any more.* ***Neither*** *of them is in very good condition, I'm afraid.*

Both means 'the one and the other'. We can use it in the following structures.
We had two letters this morning, and ***both letters/both the letters/both of the letters/both of them*** *are bills* We can also use **both** in mid position (see Unit 113B) or after a pronoun.
The letters ***are both*** *bills. I've opened* ***them both.***

Either means 'the one or the other', and **neither** means 'not the one or the other'.
I haven't met ***either twin/either of the twins/either of them.***
Neither *shoe* ***fits/Neither of the shoes fit(s)/'Neither of them*** *fit(s).*

We can use **both, either** and **neither** on their own.
The store has two lifts, and ***both*** *are out of* ***order/neither*** *is working.*

97 Exercises

1 Every and each (A)

Complete the dialogue. Put in *every* or *each*. Sometimes both are possible.

Laura: It's a lot bigger than your last house, isn't it? Did you say there are four people living here?
Natasha: Yes, and we (▶)each have our own bedroom.
Laura: Does (1)............. person pay a quarter of the rent?
Natasha: That's right. On the first of (2) …………………month.
Laura: It must be fantastic for parties.
Natasha: Yes, it is. We don't have one (3)………………..week, but almost!
Laura: Isn't that rather expensive?
Natasha: Not if (4)……………guest brings something to eat or drink! Anyway, there'll be no more parties until our exams are over. We're spending (5)…………… moment revising.

2 Every, all and whole (A-B)

Put in *every, all* or *the whale* and the word in brackets. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

▶ Melanie is a religious person. She goes to church *every Sunday* (Sunday).

1 The weather has been awful today. It's been raining......... ……………….. (day).
2 I just can't sleep. I spent .... (night) lying awake.
3 Sarah gets the train at half past seven……………………….. (morning).
4 It's eleven o'clock. Are you going to lie in bed…………………………(morning)?
5 Last Saturday Trevor spent ....(day) putting up some shelves.
6 Why are you in such a hurry............................... (time) I see you?

3 Both, either and neither (C)

There are two pubs in Brickfield, The White Horse and The Ship. Look at the information and then write the sentences. Use *both of them, one of them* or *neither of them.*

THE WHITE HORSE
MEALS BAR SNACKS FAMILY ROOM

THE SHIP
MEALS SEPARATE RESTAURANT
BAR SNACKS NON-SMOKING AREA

▶ (serve meals) *Both of them serve meals.*

1 (have a separate restaurant) ...
2 (serve bar snacks) ...
3 (have a family room)
4 (allow pub games)
5 (have live music)
6 (have a non-smoking area)...

4 Every, each, whole, both, either and neither (A-C)

Complete the conversation. Put in *every, each, whole, both, either* or *neither.*

Assistant: These plain sofas come in two different styles.
Sarah: I think (▶)both styles are rather old-fashioned. (1)……………. of them is really what I want. I don't like (2)…………….. of them, I'm afraid.
Assistant: What about a patterned fabric? There are some lovely colours here.
Sarah: I feel more and more unsure with (3)…………… new fabric I look at.
Mark: We haven't got time to look at (4)…………….. fabric in the shop. We've been in here a (5)…………… hour already, you know.

98 Personal pronouns, e.g. I, you

A The meaning of the pronouns

Vicky: *Hello, Andrew. Have* ***you*** *seen Rachel?*
Andrew: *I don't think so. No, I haven't seen* ***her*** *today.*
Vicky: *We're supposed to be going out at half past seven, and it's nearly eight now.*
Andrew: *Maybe she's just forgotten.* ***You*** *know Rachel.*
Vicky: *We're going out for a meal. Matthew and Emma said* ***they*** *might come too.*
I hope ***they*** *haven't gone without* ***me.***

I/me means the speaker, and **you** means the person spoken to. We/us means the speaker and someone else. Here, we = Vicky and Rachel. **He/him** means a male person and **she/her** a female person. Here, **she** = Rachel. **It** means a thing, an action, a situation or an idea. Here, **it** = the time. **They/them** is the plural of **he, she** and **it** and means people or things.

We can also use **they/them** for a person when we don't know if the person is male or female.
If anyone calls, ask ***them*** *to leave a message.*

B Subject and object forms

		FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
SINGULAR	Subject	*I*	*you*	*he/she/it*
	Object		*me you*	*him/her/it*
PLURAL	Subject	*we*	*you*	*they*
	Object		*us you*	*them*

We use the subject form (I, etc) when the pronoun is the subject and there is a verb.
I don't think so. *Maybe she's just forgotten.* We use the object form (me, etc) when the pronoun is the object of a verb or preposition.
/ haven't ***seen her*** *today.* *I hope they haven't gone* ***without me.***

The pronoun on its own or after be usually has the object form.
Who spilt coffee all over the table? ~ Me./Sorry, it was ***me.***
Compare this answer.
Who spilt coffee all over the table? ~ I did.

C You, one and they

We can use **you** or **one** to mean 'any person' or 'people in general', including the speaker.
You *shouldn't believe what* ***you*** *read in the newspapers.*
OR ***One*** *shouldn't believe what* ***one*** *reads in the newspapers.*
You *don't like/One doesn't like to have an argument in public.*
You is normal in conversation. **One** is more formal.

We can use **they** for other people in general.
They *say too much sugar is bad for you.*
We can also use it for people in authority.
They're going to build a new swimming-pool here. **They** is informal and conversational. We use the passive in more formal situations.
A new swimming-pool ***is going to be built*** *here* (see Unit 56B).

99 There and **it** page 380 **You** and **one** in British and American English

1 The meaning of the pronouns (A)

Read the conversation between Melanie and Rita. Then say what the underlined pronouns mean.

Melanie: Have (▶)you been in that new shop? ▶ you = *Rita*
Rita: No, not yet.
Melanie: Nor have I, but (▶)it looks interesting. There's a lovely dress in the window, and (1) it isn't expensive.
Rita: Laura bought some jeans there. (2) She said (3) they were really cheap.
Melanie: (4) You ought to go along there and have a look, then.
Rita: (5) We'd better not go now or we'll be late. (6) I told Mike and Harriet we'd meet (7) them at half past five.
Melanie: Oh, Tom said (8) he's coming too.

▶ it = *the shop*
1 it =
2 she =
3 they =
4 you =
5 we =
6 I =
7 them =
8 he =

2 Subject and object forms (B)

Complete the conversation. Put in the pronouns.

Nick: Did (>)*you* say that you and Harriet wanted some coloured lights for your party?
Mike: Yes, but (▶) *it's* OK. Melanie's neighbour Jake has got some, and (1) ....'s going to lend (2).................. to (3)
Nick: Great. Is Rita coming to the party?
Mike: We've invited (4)............... of course, but (5).............. isn't sure if (6)............... can come or not. Her parents are flying somewhere on Saturday evening, and she might be taking (7).............. to the airport.
Nick: And what about Laura's friend Emily?
Mike: 1 expect (8).............'11 be there. And her brother. (9).............. both came to our last party.
Nick: Do (10) ....mean Jason? I don't like (11) ....very much.
Mike: Oh, (12)..............'s OK. But (13).............. don't have to talk to (14)

3 Subject and object forms (B)

Put in the pronouns.

▶ There's no need to shout. I can hear *you*.
1 You and I work well together.................... 're a good team.
2 We've got a bit of a problem. Could............. help .... , please?
3 This is a good photo, isn't.............? ~ Is Jessica in.................. ? ~ Yes, that's ...., look .... 's next to Andrew.
4 Who did this crossword? ~ ....I did................ this morning.
5 Is this Vicky's bag? ~ No,................ didn't bring one. It can't belong to
6 ....'m looking for my shoes. Have.............. seen.............. ? ~ Yes,............... re here.

4 **You** and **they** (C)

Complete the conversation. Put in *you* or *they*.

Trevor: I'm not going to drive in this weather. It's too icy.
Laura: (▶) *You* don't want to take any risks. (1)....................can't be too careful.
Trevor: I've just heard the weather forecast and (2) say there's going to be more snow. (3) ....'re better off indoors in weather like this.
Laura: I think *(4)* ought to clear the snow off the roads more *quickly*.

99 There and it

A There + be

Look at these examples.

I really ought to phone home. ~ Well, ***there's*** *a phone box round the corner. Could I make myself an omelette? ~ Of course.* ***There are*** *some eggs in the fridge.* ***There's*** *an important meeting at work that I have to go to.*

To talk about the existence of something, we use **there + be.** We usually pronounce **there** , like **the. There's** is and **there are** is . Be agrees with the following noun. *There is a phone box.* BUT *There* ***are*** *some eggs.*

Here are some more examples.

There's *a bus at ten to five.* ***There'll be*** *a meal waiting for us.*
Is there *a toilet in the building?* ***Were there*** *any bargains in the sale?*
There have been *some burglaries recently.* ***There might have been*** *an accident.*

We also use **there** with words like **a lot of, many, much, more, enough** and with numbers.

There *were* ***a lot of*** *problems to discuss.* ***There's*** *too* ***much*** *noise in here. Will* ***there*** *be* ***enough*** *chairs?* ***There*** *are* ***thirty*** *days in April.*

B Uses of it

We use it for a thing, an action, a situation or an idea.

You've bought a new coat. ***It's*** *very nice,* (**it** = the coat) *Skiing is an expensive hobby, isn't* ***it?*** *You have to fill in all these stupid forms.* ***It's*** *ridiculous. I find astrology fascinating. I'm really interested in* ***it.***

We use it to mean 'the unknown person'.

Did someone ring? ~ ***It*** *was Vicky. She just called to say she's arrived safely.*

We use it for the time, the weather and distance. ***It's*** *half past five already.*
It's *Sunday tomorrow. It was much warmer yesterday.* ***It's*** *fifty miles from here to Brighton.*

We also use it in structures with a to-infinitive or a that-clause (see also Unit 67B).

It *was nice* ***to meet your friends.***
It *would be a good idea* ***to book in advance.***
It's *important* ***to switch off the electricity.***
It's *a pity* ***(that) you can't come with us.*** This is much more usual than, for example, *To meet your friends was nice.*

C There or it?

We often use **there** when we mention something for the first time, like the picture in this example.

There *was a picture on the wall.* ***It*** *was an abstract painting.*

We use it when we talk about the details. It means *the picture*.

Here are some more examples.

There's *a woman at* the *door. ~ Oh,* ***it's*** *Aunt Joan.* ***There*** *was a dog in the field.* ***It*** *was a big black one.* ***There's*** *a new one-way traffic system in the town centre. It's very confusing.*

99 Exercises

1 There + be (A)

Look at the pictures and comment on what you see. Use these words: *a balloon, some boxes, the car, a dinosaur, an elephant, some flowers, the garden, her hat, the sky, the water*







? *There's a dinosaur in the water.*
? *There are some flowers on her hat.*
1 ……………………………………… 2 ………………………………………
3 ………………………………………

There + be (A)

Put in *there* and a form of *be*, e.g. *is, are, was, have been* or *will be.*

▶ Victor: *Are there* any restaurants here that open on a Sunday?
Rachel: *There's* a cafe in the High Street which is open for lunch.
1 Alan: a train at twelve thirty, isn't there? Let's catch that one.
Mark: OK…………………… time to finish our discussion on the train.
2 Vicky: What's happened? Why…………………….. so many police cars here?
Daniel: ………………………………………… a hold-up at the bank.
3 Tom: Last night….. a party next door. I couldn't get to sleep.
Melanie: .... must .... a lot of people there.

3 Uses of it (B)

Rewrite the sentences in brackets using *it.*

▶ We sometimes go surfing. (Surfing is really good fun.) *It's really good fun.*
1 I bought a shirt in the market. (The shirt was very cheap.)
2 Someone rang. (The caller was Vicky.) .... ……………
3 Our heating is out of order. (The situation is a nuisance.) .... ………………..
4 I've left my coat at home. (The weather is very warm.) ………………………………
5 Don't lose your credit card. (To keep it somewhere safe is important.) ………………

There or it? (C)

Put in *there* or *it.*

▶ Is *it* the fifteenth today? ~ No, the sixteenth.
1 The road is closed.................. 's been an accident.
2 Take ataxi.......... 's a long way to the station.
3 ....was a motor bike outside .... looked very expensive.
4 Will .. be any delays because of the strike? ~ Well,…………… would be a good idea to ring the airline and check.
5 was wet, and…………………….. was a cold east wind……………. was after midnight, and were few people on the streets.

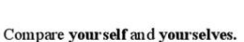
100 Reflexive pronouns

B Form

A Introduction

Myself is a reflexive pronoun. In the sentence *I've cut myself,* the words **I** and **myself** mean the same thing. **Myself** refers back to the subject, I.

SINGULAR	*myself*	*yourself*	*himself/herself/itself*
PLURAL	*ourselves*	*yourselves*	*themselves*
	FIRST		



Compare **yourself** and **yourselves.**

*Emma, you can dry **yourself** on this towel.* *Vicky and Rachel, you can dry **yourselves** on these towels.*

C The use of reflexive pronouns

Here are some examples.

*Mark made **himself** a sandwich.* *Vicky had to force **herself** to eat.*
*We've locked **ourselves** out.* *The children watched **themselves** on video.*

We cannot use **me, you, him,** etc to refer to the subject. Compare these sentences.

*When the policeman came in, the gunman shot **him.*** (**him** = the policeman) *When the policeman came in, the gunman shot **himself,*** (**himself** = the gunman)

We can use a reflexive pronoun after a preposition.

*The children are old enough to look **after themselves.*** But after a preposition of place, we can use **me, you, him,** etc.

*In the mirror I saw a lorry **behind me.*** *Mike didn't have any money **with him.***
*Laura thought she recognized the woman standing **next to her.***

D Idioms with reflexive pronouns

Look at these examples.

*We really **enjoyed ourselves.*** (= had a good time)
*I hope the children **behave themselves.*** (= behave well)
*Just **help yourself** to sandwiches, won't you?* (= take as many as you want)
*Please **make yourself at home.*** (= behave as if this was your home)
*/ don't want to be left here **by myself.*** {= on my own, alone)

E Verbs without a reflexive pronoun

Some verbs do not usually take a reflexive pronoun, although they may in other languages.

*We'd better **hurry,** or we'll be late,* NOT *~~We'd better hurry ourselves.~~* *Shall we **meet** at the cinema?* *I **feel** uncomfortable.* *Just try to **relax.***

Some of these verbs are: **afford, approach, complain, concentrate, decide, feel** + adjective, **get** up, hurry **(up), lie down, meet, remember, rest, relax, sit down, stand up, wake up, wonder, worry**

We do not normally use a reflexive pronoun with **change** (clothes), **dress** and **wash.**

*Daniel **washed** and **changed** before going out.* (See also Unit 54D.)

But we can use a reflexive pronoun when the action is difficult.

*My friend is disabled, but she can **dress herself.***

100 Exercises

1 Reflexive pronouns (A-C)

Look at the pictures and write sentences with a reflexive pronoun.
Use these words: *dry, introduce, look at, photograph, teach*








► *He's photographing himself.*
1 She ………………………………………………………… 3 ……………………………………………
2 They ……………………………………………………….. 4 ……………………………………………

2 Reflexive pronouns (A-C)

Complete the conversations. Put in a reflexive pronoun *(myself, yourself,* etc).

► Matthew: I'll get the tickets, shall I?
Emma: It's OK. I can pay for *myself.*
1 Olivia: I've got lots of photos of my children.
Linda: Yes, but you haven't got many of ………………………… , Olivia.
2 Rita: Did you have a good time at the Holiday Centre?
Laura: Well, there wasn't much going on. We had to amuse
3 Emma: Why has the light gone off?
Matthew: It switches .... off automatically.

3 Pronouns after a preposition (C and Unit 98B)

Put in the correct pronoun (e.g. *me* or *myself).*
? We looked up and saw a strange animal in front of *us.*
? Don't tell us the answer to the puzzle. We can work it out for *ourselves.*
1 It's a pity you didn't bring your camera with ....
2 Mark talked to the woman sitting next to ....
3 The old man is no longer able to look after ....
4 My mother likes to have all her family near ....
5 To be successful in life, you must believe in ....

4 Idioms with and without reflexive pronouns (D-E)

Rachel and Vicky are at Mike and Harriet's party. Complete the conversation.
Put in the verbs with or without a reflexive pronoun.
Mike: Have you two (►) *met* (met) before?
Rachel: Yes, we have. Vicky and I are old friends.
Mike: Oh, right. Well, I hope you (►) *enjoy yourselves* (enjoy) tonight.
Rachel: I'm sure we will. I (1) ……………………………….. (feel) just in the mood for a party.
Mike: Well, please (2) …………………………………. (help) to a drink. Are you OK, Vicky?
Vicky: Sorry, I've got this awful feeling that I have to do something very important, and I can't (3) .... (remember) what it is.
Rachel: Vicky, you (4) ………………………………. (worry) too much. Come on, just (5) .... (relax).

101 Emphatic pronouns and **each other**



A Emphatic pronouns

Trevor and Laura are decorating their living-room ***themselves.***

An emphatic pronoun is a word like **myself, yourself.**
It has the same form as a reflexive pronoun (see Unit 100B).

Here the emphatic pronoun means 'without help'. Trevor and Laura are decorating the room without help from anyone else. Compare *They're having the room wallpapered (by a decorator)* (see Unit 58A).

Here are some more examples.

I *built this boat* ***myself.*** *My sister designs all these clothes* ***herself.***
Are you doing all the painting ***yourselves?*** When we say these sentences, we stress **self** or **selves.**

Now look at these examples.

The manager ***himself*** *welcomed us to the hotel.*
(= The manager welcomed us, not someone else.)
Although she is very rich, the Queen ***herself*** *never carries any money.*
The house **itself** is *small, but* the *garden is enormous.*
Of course the children have been to the zoo. You ***yourself*** *took them there last year.*

Here the emphatic pronoun comes after the noun or pronoun it relates to.

B Each other

Look at this example.

Andrew and Jessica help ***each other*** *with their work.* This means that Andrew helps Jessica, and Jessica helps Andrew. Here are some more examples.

Mark and Alan aren't really friends. They don't like ***each other*** *much.*
I'm still in touch with Kirsty. We write to ***each other.***

One another has the same meaning.

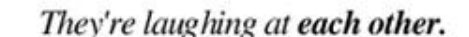
We send ***each other/one another*** *Christmas cards every year.*

We can also use the possessive form **each other's.**

Tom and Mark wrote down ***each other's*** *phone numbers.* This means that Tom wrote down Mark's number, and Mark wrote down Tom's number.

Compare **each other** and **themselves.**





They're laughing at ***each other.***



They're laughing at ***themselves.***

1 Emphatic pronouns (A)

Add a sentence with an emphatic pronoun, e.g. *myself.*
Use these verbs: *bake, clean, decorate, develop, grow, paint, service, type*

? I don't take the car to the garage. / *service it myself.*
? Laura didn't buy those pictures. *She painted them herself.*
1 Tom doesn't have his windows cleaned............................
2 My bread doesn't come from a shop. ....
3 My friends eat lots of fresh vegetables. ....
4 We finished the dining-room yesterday. ....
5 Mark doesn't dictate his letters to a secretary..........................
6 I don't pay to have my photos done ....

2 Emphatic pronouns (A)

Put in an emphatic pronoun, e.g. *myself, yourself.*

► Of course I know about Matthew and Emma. You told me *yourself.*
1 The princess.................................visited the children in hospital.
2 The song wasn't very good, but the title of the song became a popular phrase.
3 The visitors were welcomed to the school by the headmaster..........
4 The pilots .... are nervous of flying because of terrorist threats.
5 You all know that no one can take your decisions for you. You will have to decide.

3 Each other (B)

David and Melanie are in love. Write sentences about them using *each other.*

► Melanie often writes notes to David. He also often writes notes to Melanie.
They often write notes to each other.

1 David is always thinking about Melanie. She's just the same. She's always thinking about him.

2 Melanie has got lots of photos of David. He's got lots of photos of her, too.

3 They love being together. David enjoys Melanie's company, and she enjoys David's company.

4 Melanie is crazy about David. He feels the same way. He's crazy about Melanie.

4 **Each other** or a reflexive pronoun? (B and Unit 100)

Put in *each other, ourselves* or *themselves.*

? We could all do more to keep healthy. We don't look after *ourselves* properly.
? The hostess introduced the two guests to *each other.*
1 The two boxers did their best to knock .... out.
2 We talk to .... in French because it's the only language we both know.
3 People who talk to ....may get strange looks from other people.
4 We'd better set off early to give ....plenty of time to get there.
5 The guards who shot a gunman claimed that they were defending......................
6 Luckily we managed to get two seats next to...

102 The pronoun **one/ones**

Introduction



Trevor: *Here's that bottle of mineral water you wanted.* Laura: *Oh, no, you've got a small* ***one.*** *I wanted a big* ***one.*** Trevor: *They didn't have any big* ***ones*** *at the shop on the corner.* Laura: *That shop never has what I want. Why didn't you go to the* ***one*** *in the High Street?*

Here *a small **one*** means 'a small bottle', *big **ones*** means 'big bottles', and *the **one** in the High Street* means 'the shop in the High Street'. We use **one** for a singular noun and **ones** for a plural noun. We use **one** and **ones** to avoid repeating a noun.

We cannot use **one** or **ones** with an uncountable noun, e.g. **water.**
There was no hot water. I had to wash in ***cold.***

B Structures with **one/ones**

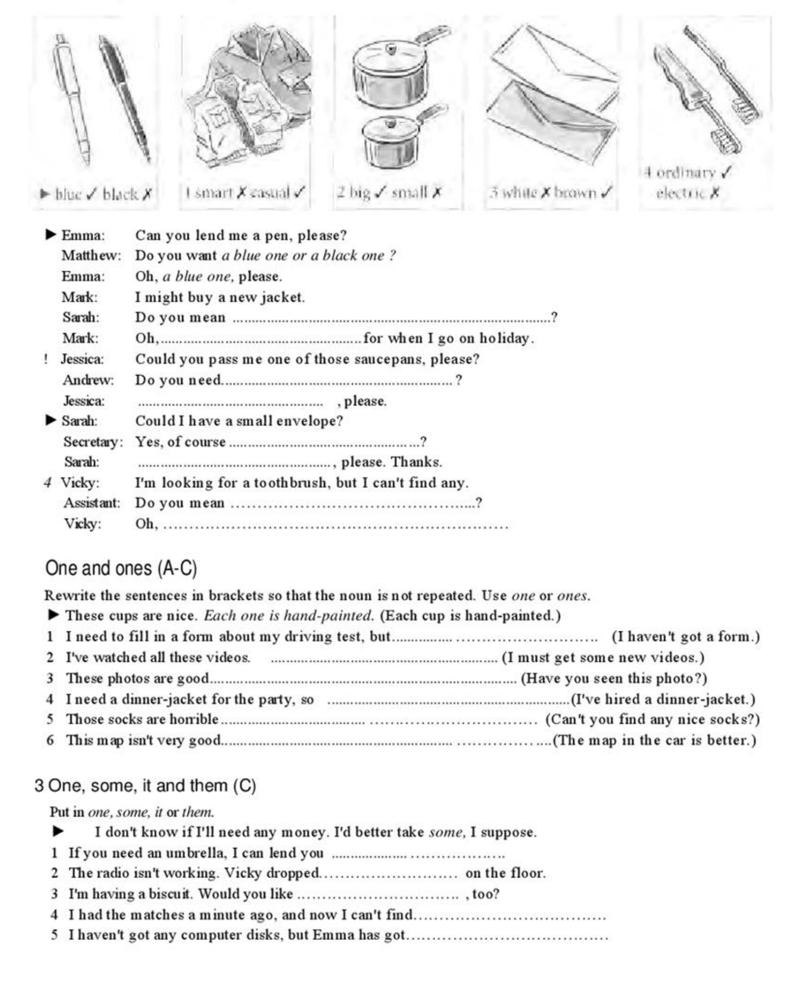
Sometimes we can either put in **one/ones** or leave it out.
These bowls are nice. What about ***this (one)?***
We can do this after **this, that, these** and **those**; after **each** or **another**; after **which**; or after a superlative, e.g. **easiest.**
I don't like these sweaters. I prefer ***those (ones)*** *over there.*
I tried all three numbers, and ***each (one)*** *was engaged.*
The product is available in all these colours. ***Which (one)*** *would you like?*
The last question is the ***most difficult (one).***

Sometimes we cannot leave out **one/ones.**
Our house is the ***one*** *on the left,* NOT ~~*Our house is the on the left.*~~
We cannot leave out **one/ones** after **the** or **every** or after an adjective.
The film wasn't as good as ***the one*** *we saw last week.*
I rang all the numbers, and ***every one*** *was engaged.*
I'd like a box of tissues. A ***small one,*** *please.*
I threw away my old trainers and bought some ***new ones.***

C **A small one** and **one**

We can say **a small one, a red one,** etc but NOT ~~a one.~~
I've been looking for a coat, but I can't find ***a nice one.***
I've been looking for a coat, but I can't find ***one.*** Here we use **one** instead of **a coat.** Here are some more examples.
We decided to take a taxi. Luckily there was ***one*** *waiting.*
If you want a ticket, I can get ***one*** *for you.*

Now look at these examples with **one, some, it** and **them.**
/ haven't got a passport, but I'll need ***one.*** (**one** = **a** passport)
/ haven't got any stamps, but I'll need ***some.*** (**some** = **some** stamps)
I've got my passport. They sent ***it*** *last week.* (**it** = **the** passport)
I've got the stamps. I put ***them*** *in the drawer,* (**them** = **the** stamps)
One and **some/any** are like **a,** but **it** and **they/them** are like **the.** We use **one** and **some/any** when we arent saying which, and we use **it** and **they/them** to be specific (when we know which).



102 Exercises

One (A)

Look at the pictures and complete the conversations.

▶ Emma: Can you lend me a pen, please?
Matthew: Do you want *a blue one or a black one ?*
Emma: Oh, *a blue one,* please.
Mark: I might buy a new jacket.
Sarah: Do you mean ....?
Mark: Oh,...for when I go on holiday.
! Jessica: Could you pass me one of those saucepans, please?
Andrew: Do you need..?
Jessica: .... , please.
▶ Sarah: Could I have a small envelope?
Secretary: Yes, of course ....?
Sarah: ...., please. Thanks.
4 Vicky: I'm looking for a toothbrush, but I can't find any.
Assistant: Do you mean ……………………………………...?
Vicky: Oh, …………………………………………………………

One and ones (A-C)

Rewrite the sentences in brackets so that the noun is not repeated. Use *one* or *ones*.

▶ These cups are nice. *Each one is hand-painted.* (Each cup is hand-painted.)
1 I need to fill in a form about my driving test, but................ ……………………… (I haven't got a form.)
2 I've watched all these videos. .... (I must get some new videos.)
3 These photos are good.. (Have you seen this photo?)
4 I need a dinner-jacket for the party, so ....(I've hired a dinner-jacket.)
5 Those socks are horrible..................................... ……….………………… (Can't you find any nice socks?)
6 This map isn't very good... …………….....(The map in the car is better.)

3 One, some, it and them (C)

Put in *one, some, it* or *them.*

▶ I don't know if I'll need any money. I'd better take *some,* I suppose.
1 If you need an umbrella, I can lend you .... ……………….
2 The radio isn't working. Vicky dropped……………………… on the floor.
3 I'm having a biscuit. Would you like ………………………… , too?
4 I had the matches a minute ago, and now I can't find………………………………
5 I haven't got any computer disks, but Emma has got…………………………………

103 Everyone, something, etc

A Introduction

Look at these examples.

__Everyone__ enjoyed the show. It was a great success.
The police searched the house but found __nothing.__
Let's find __somewhere__ to eat.
__Nobody__ came into the shop all afternoon. With **every, some** and **no,** we can form words ending in **one, body, thing** and **where.**

everyone!everybody = all the people	*everything* = all the things	*everywhere* = (in) all the places
someone/somebody = a person	*something* = a thing	*somewhere* — (in) a place
no one/nobody = no person	*nothing* /'nA0irj/ = no things	*nowhere* = (in) no places

Words ending in **thing** can also mean actions or ideas. ***Something** awful has happened.* *You must tell me __everything.__*

B **Someone** and **anyone,** etc

We can also form words with **any: anyone, anybody, anything, anywhere.**
For **some** and **any** see Unit 94A.

Positive:	*There's someone in the phone box.*
Negative:	*I looked round the shops, but I didn't buy anything.*
Question:	*Has anyone seen today's newspaper?*
Offer/Request:	*Could you do something for me, please?*

We can also use words with **any** in a positive sentence.

This door is always left open. Anyone could just walk in here.
Where shall we go? ~ Anywhere. I don't mind.

In these sentences **anyone** means 'it doesn't matter who', and **anywhere** means 'it doesn't matter where'. For more details about **any** see Unit 94C.

C Singular and plural

We use a singular verb after **everyone, something, anything,** etc.

***Everywhere was** very crowded.* ***No one knows** how to start the motor.* After words with **one** or **body,** we normally use **they/them/their,** even though the verb is singular.

***Everyone** is having __their__ lunch.* ***Nobody** wants to have __their__ coffee yet.* We can also use **he, she, him, her, his,** etc with **someone/somebody** when we know the person's sex.

***Someone** left __their/her__ handbag behind.*

D Other structures

After **everyone, something,** etc we can use an adjective.

Let's go __somewhere nice.__ *Is there __anything interesting__ in that magazine?*

We can also use **else.**

We always play Scrabble. Let's play __something else.__ {= a different game)
Henry wore a suit, but __everyone else__ had jeans on. (= all the other people)

Words ending in **one** and **body** have a possessive form (with 's).

***Someone's** cat is on our roof.* *I need to be informed about __everybody's__ plans.*

page 380 **Someplace,** etc in American English

Everyone, something, etc (A)

Complete the conversations. Put in the correct words. ▶ Melanie: Did you say you found *something* in the street? David: Yes, a diamond ring.

1 Nick: We all know the man is a thief, don't we?
Tom: Yes,…………………………knows, but……………………… dares to say so publicly.

2 Mark: Were there any calls for me?
Secretary: Yes, …………………………rang while you were out. It was rather strange. He refused to give his name, but he wants to discuss ....………….. with you.

3 Melanie: Do you have any plans for the summer?
Tom: I'd like to go away……………………… if I can……………………….. I know has invited me to his villa in Portugal, so I may go there.

4 Daniel: Has Matthew got a job yet?
Emma: No, but he's looked ………………………….. He's been to all the job agencies. He hates the idea of sitting around doing ....………………..

2 Someone and anyone, etc (B)

Put in *someone, anyone, something, anything, somewhere* or *anywhere*.

Rachel: Have you seen my calculator? I can't find it (▶) *anywhere*.
Vicky: No, I haven't. Perhaps (1)................................ 's borrowed it.
Rachel: I haven't given (2) .... permission to borrow it.
It must be (3)……………………in this room.
Vicky: Things are in such a mess. It could be (4) ....
Rachel: I know. I can never find (5) ....……………… when I want it.
Vicky: We'll have to do (6)…………………………about this mess. We'd better tidy it up.

3 Singular and plural (C)

Choose the correct form.

▶ We had to wait because someone had lost <u>its/their</u> ticket.
1 One of the policemen had injured <u>his/their</u> arm.
2 One of the guests had brought something wrapped in brown paper. She put <u>it/them</u> on the table.
3 No one <u>likes/like</u> going to the dentist, do <u>he/they</u>?
4 Everyone <u>have/has</u> to leave <u>his/their</u> bags outside.

4 Other structures (D)

Rewrite the sentences using a phrase with *everyone, someone, something, nothing* and *somewhere* instead of the phrases in brackets.

? I'd like to buy (a nice thing). *I'd like to buy something nice.*
? Let's go (to another place), shall we? *Let's go somewhere else, shall we ?*
▶ I'll try to remember (the name of everyone). *I'll try to remember everyone's name.*
1 1 once met (a famous person) ....
2 (A person's car) is blocking me in. ....
3 I've got (a different thing) to tell you ....
4 We know (the opinions of all the people) ....
5 (All the other people) except you are going. ....
6 (No exciting things) ever happen here. ....

TEST 17 Pronouns (Units 98-103)

Test17A

A group of friends are going on a coach trip together. They're meeting at the coach stop. Complete the conversation. Put in a personal pronoun *(I, me, you,* etc) or a reflexive pronoun *(myself, yourself,* etc).

Polly: Where's Martin?

Rupert: He's ill. I spoke to (▶) *him* yesterday. He was feeling a bit sorry for (1)…………………..

Polly: Oh, poor Martin. And what about the twins?

Peter: (2) ………………..came with Janet and me. (3) ....gave (4)………………… a lift.

Janet: Yes, the twins came with (5)......................in the car.

Tessa: I hope they're going to behave (6) ....

Janet: Oh, I'm sure they will.

Rupert: (7)………………. '11 be nice to have a day out. (8)……………….... say it's going to stay sunny.

Polly: I'm sure we'll all enjoy (9)........................

Peter: Where's Anna?

Tessa: Oh, she's here somewhere. I spoke to (10)................. ……. a moment ago.
She was standing right next to (11) ....

Test 17B

Decide which word is correct.

▶ I can't go to a party. I haven't got *anything* to wear.
a) anything b) everything c) something d) nothing

1 Take care, won't you, Anna? Look after ....
a) you b) your c) yours d) yourself

2 Yes, ... would be lovely to see you again.
a) it b) that c) there d) you

3 If you want some apples, I'll get you ....at the shop.
a) any b) it c) one d) some

4 We've brought some food with.............................
a) me b) ourselves c) us d) we

5 Who does this CD belong to? ~.............................. I've just bought it.
a) I b) Me c) Mine d) Myself

6 The shop doesn't sell new books. It on\y sells old.........
a) of them b) ones c) some d) them

7 Is …………... .... a post office near here, please?
a) here b) it c) there d) this

8 The two girls often wear ....clothes.
a) each other b) each other's c) themselves d) themselves'

9 Have you had enough to eat, or would you like something…………………… ?
a) another b) else c) new d) other

Test17C

Use a pronoun instead of the words in brackets.

▶ Michelle is in hospital. *She* (Michelle) isn't very well.

1 I lost my watch, but it was only a cheap............................ (watch).

2 I have to make tea for .... (all the people).

3 Tessa took a photo of ....(Tessa).

4 My flat is the ………………….. (flat) at the top.

5 The phone rang. .... (The caller) was Alex.
6 There was ………….............. (a thing) worrying me.
7 I've got some sweets. Would you like .... (a sweet)?
8 ………………… (People in general) can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.
9 We decorated the whole house .... ……. (without help).

Test 17D

Complete the text. Write the missing words. Use one word only in each space.

(►) It was on 20 September 1973 that Bobby Riggs met Billie Jean King on the tennis court. Of all the tennis matches until then, this was probably the (1)………… … that attracted the most attention. Riggs had once been a champion, but at 55 he was getting rather old for top-class tennis. But he considered (2)……………a better player than any woman. In fact, he thought women should go home and find (3)………………. useful to do in the kitchen. Billie Jean King, on the other hand, was a 29-year-old star of women's tennis and a feminist. Riggs thought that (4)……………. would be a good idea to play King. He was sure he could beat (5) …………………King agreed to play. (6)………………was a lot of interest in the match, and more or less (7) …………………in the country was looking forward to (8)…………….. On the night of the match, (9) ………………………were over 30,000 people in the Houston Astrodrome. When Riggs and King came face to face with (10)……..……………………. other, they had 50 million people watching (11)……………..on TV. The match didn't work out for Riggs, because Billie Jean King defeated (12)………. , 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Test 17E

Each of these sentences has a mistake in it. Write the correct sentence. ►

~~I didn't want the fridge so I sold him.~~ *I didn't want the fridge, so I sold it.*

~~1 It's a train leaving in ten minutes,~~

~~2 I think someone are coming up the stairs.~~

~~3 Let's meet ourselves at eight o'clock shall we?~~

~~4 We haven't got a camcorder but we'd like a.~~

~~5 Let's do a different something today.~~

~~6 One is going to build a new motorway through here.~~

~~7 I'm afraid I haven't done something all day.~~

8 ~~Everyone enjoyed themself at the barbecue.~~

9 ~~If youre buying a loaf of bread, get a nice fresh~~

10 ~~D I've looked in all places for my credit card.~~

~~ll The two friends still see themselves occasionally.~~